


# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1916

No. 4



**WHEN IN DOUBT,  
WHAT?**  
WHEN YOU ASK FOR  
**PEABODY'S  
OVERALLS.**  
IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER  
SAYS HE HAS  
"SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD,"  
COMPARE THEM. NOTE THE  
FIT, MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP,  
AND YARDAGE: NUMBER OF POCKETS  
OF THE OVERALLS, ALSO ON  
THE COATS NOTE THE GAUNTLET  
CUFF, AND THE UNIFORM BAND  
COLLAR, AND THEN IF THE "JUST  
AS GOOD" GARMENT STANDS THE  
COMPARISON, BUY IT BY ALL  
MEANS. BUT MARK YOU,  
THEY WON'T STAND A CAREFUL  
COMPARISON.

**WE ARE THE AGENTS  
FOR  
PEABODY'S  
GUARANTEED OVERALLS.**

Watch this space next week

**J. V. Berscht**

## THE DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

W. FARRINGTON  
the manager, presents the following  
thrilling and interesting plays for  
your consideration.

**The "Broken Coin"**  
(every Tuesday night)

**The "Black Box"**  
(every Saturday night)

STARTS PROMPTLY AT 8.30 P. M.

Nothing but the best moving pictures  
are shown—clean and instructive.

**POPULAR PRICES**

**Matinee Every Saturday**

at 3 o'clock. Especially for the country  
people who cannot come at night. Send  
your children and we will look after  
them.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

**A Valuable Feature  
of a  
Joint Account**

opened with the Union Bank of  
Canada in the names of two  
persons, is that if one dies the  
family funds are not tied up just  
when they are likely to be most  
needed. The survivor can with-  
draw the money without delay or  
formality.

Think it over—then open a  
Joint Account.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Lost, Strayed or Estray  
ads. \$1 for four insertions  
in the Pioneer—they bring  
results.

## LAND TITLES ACT FILING NO. M 386 MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM LANDS

Under the powers of sale contained  
in the Land Titles Act and pursuant  
to the directions of the Registrar for  
the South Alberta Land Registration  
District, there will be offered for sale  
by public auction, by P. R. Reed,  
Auctioneer, at or near the Post Office  
in the Town of Didsbury, in the Pro-  
vince of Alberta, at 2 o'clock in the  
afternoon on the 26th day of February,  
1916, the following lands and premises,  
namely, the Southwest Quarter of Sec-  
tion 12, Township 32, in Range 4,  
West of the 5th Meridian, in the Pro-  
vince of Alberta, containing by ad-  
measurement 160 acres more or less,  
reserving unto his Majesty, his suc-  
cessors and assigns, all mines and  
minerals.

### TERMS

The terms of sale to be 20% cash at  
the time of sale, and the balance ac-  
cording to the terms and conditions to  
be made known at the time of sale or  
upon application to the undersigned  
Solicitors.

The above property will be offered  
for sale subject to a sealed reserved  
bid, free from all encumbrances save  
the exceptions, reservations and con-  
ditions in the original grant from the  
crown and any seed grain lien that  
may be outstanding against the said  
lands and taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that said  
lands are situated about fifteen miles  
from the said Town of Didsbury, the  
nearest Railway station and shipping  
point; that of the said lands 160 acres  
are covered with fairly heavy brush,  
10 acres are cultivated land, 15 acres  
are pasture land and 15 acres are open  
prairie, and that there is a coulee of  
about 10 acres in which there is a good  
spring of water; that there are the fol-  
lowing buildings on said premises,  
frame house 20 by 24 feet, frame barn  
12 by 16 feet, granary 10 x 14 feet,  
and a large cattle shed.

For further particulars and condi-  
tions of sale apply to the undersigned  
Solicitors.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this  
12th day of January, 1916.

CLARKE, CARSON & MACLEOD,  
Calgary, Alberta,  
Vendors Solicitors.

APPROVED:  
A. T. KINNARD,  
Deputy Registrar,  
South Alberta Land Registration  
District.

## Didsbury Suffers From Coal Famine

With the temperature ranging  
all the way from zero to forty-two  
below for the last eight or ten days  
Didsbury has been and still is suf-  
fering from a scarcity of coal, and  
for this reason alone are hoping  
every hour that the weather man  
will be a little more sociable and  
warm things up a little.

The coal dealers run out of coal  
last week and while they have ear-  
loads on order for one reason and  
another the railroads have been un-  
able to deliver them. Four earloads  
are being held up by the C. N. R.  
and G. T. P. at Drumheller and  
Three Hills, and there does not  
seem to be any chance of their being  
brought to Calgary yet.

The situation got so serious on  
Saturday last that the Mayor gave  
orders to let the people have some  
of the steam coal from the power  
plant, but as there is not a great deal  
in stock there only a few hundred  
pounds could be sold to each person.  
On Monday A. G. Howe & Co. got  
one car from the north but this was  
quickly disposed of.

The Mayor called a meeting of the  
town Council on Monday afternoon  
to discuss the situation and to see  
what could be done to relieve mat-  
ters. The Mayor stated that he had  
taken up the coal question with the  
dealers on Monday morning but  
that a deadlock seemed to exist be-  
cause they had done all they could  
to get their coal here. Every town  
along the line was suffering and even  
Calgary, it was reported, were al-  
most out of coal.

The Council could see no way out  
of the dilemma except that the  
Mayor should telegraph the traffic  
superintendents of the different rail-  
roads at Calgary to rush supplies for  
Didsbury dealers through at once,  
as the situation was serious.

The Mayor followed out the in-  
structions of the Council and Supt.  
Weisbrod, of the C.P.R., wired back  
at once that they would rush all coal  
in preference to all other freight.

Different reports are in circulation  
as to the reason for the tie-up in  
coal supplies. One is that the C.N.  
R. have given orders that grain  
should have preference over coal on  
their Calgary-Edmonton line, an-  
other that the rolling stock of both  
the G.T.P. and C.N.R. are in bad  
shape. The C.P.R. is also reported  
to be short of cars and the extremely  
bad weather of the last few days has  
taxed their motive power to its cap-  
acity, in fact dead engines are lay-  
ing all over the western part of their  
system. Another cause is that a lot  
of the mines have been unable to  
get miners. No doubt if the matter  
was sifted down it would be found  
that the elements are at the bottom  
of most of the trouble and our only  
hope is that the weather will  
moderate greatly in a very short  
time.

It is also reported that there are  
200 cars of coal loaded at Drum-  
heller, but they are not being moved  
because the C.N.R. have not the  
motive power.

## Didsbury Roll of Honor

Sgt. Hogg, Sr.	Eng. Army
Pte. P. Wood	31st Batt.
G. E. Sexsmith	31st Batt.
J. Riddell	"
F. K. Owen	"
L. C. Swann	"
W. Hopkins	"
Geo. F. Monck	"
W. Wright	"
W. Vipond	50th Batt.
T. Hogg	"
W. Hogg	"
R. Blaine	"
P. Blaine	"
Morrison	"
Alf. Jury	"
E. Mellow	"
C. Turner	"
Reg. Simpson	"
A. Cross	"
W. Fraser	"
H. Lee	"
Jno. Mortimer	56th Batt.
J. Fr.	"
Grant	"
Sgt. A. May	"
Pte. J. Pearson	"
S. Brown	82nd Batt.
N. Birchenough	"
J. Anderson	"
Paine	"
R. Dickson	"
A. Barkhurst	"
A. Jenkins	"
J. Baptist	"
F. Lloyd	89th Batt.
B. Barker	"
F. Jackson	"
Jackson	"
Trp. F. M. Nelson	12th M.I.
Sgt. R. Alloway	"
L. C. Cooper	"
Pte. B. Tidwell	63rd

### FORMER RESIDENTS

Pte. L. Shantz	31st Batt.
Trp. L. C. Coffey	12th M.I.
Lt. E. G. Grant	137th
Capt. E. E. Topliffe	A.M.C.
Pte. Stanley Moore	Kilties

If any person knows of men  
who have joined regiments and  
who lived in this district at  
the time whose names are not  
on the above honor roll, please  
telephone names of same to  
this office with regimental No.

## Another Letter From the Front

PRIVATE SEXSMITH, 31ST BATT.,  
WRITES OF CLOSE CALL WHILE DOING  
HIS DUTY IN FRANCE

FLANDERS, DEC. 24, 1915

MY DEAR DAD:—Well dad how  
is everybody? I have had a bad  
cold for the past few days and have  
not been doing anything in the way  
of fatigues but will be ready for duty  
in about two days. Lost my voice  
and, as you can surmise, when I  
can't make a noise feel rather iso-  
lated and out of place. On account  
of postal service being overworked  
we have had no mail for four or five  
days and will get none until after  
Christmas. The amount of parcels  
and letters that have been arriving  
is terrific, but will not be a patch on  
what will come when they start a-  
gain. Cake is absolutely going to  
waste—can't give it away—some

(Continued on last page)

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$479.85

### Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$513.85

### Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$153.60

Mrs. Wm. Mueller	10.00
Mr. Fred Moyle	3.00
Kathleen and Edith Osmond	2.00

\$168.60

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### 50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**FOR SALE**—Spring Wheat, "Pre-  
lude," earliest of all spring wheat. W.  
M. Hodson, R. R. 1, Didsbury, Phone  
R. 1008.

**FOUND**—A bundle of clothes on  
blind line west of town. Owner can have  
same by applying at Pioneer office and  
paying for this advertisement. f2p

**FOR SALE**—Pure bred Shorthorn  
Bull. A No. 1 animal at a reasonable  
price. S. J. Miller. f2p

**MAN WANTED**—One who can  
milk and do general farm work. Good  
wages to right party. Apply H. E.  
Doepel, Nohren ranch, Didsbury. f2p

**FOR SALE**—Two past due sale  
notes taken by Norman Paton. Amount  
due November 12th, 1915, with interest  
\$409.82. Will take \$50 and turn over  
notes. N. Weicker. f12c

**M. MECKLENBURG**, Optician,  
will be at the Carstairs hotel, Carstairs,  
on Monday, February 7th; Rosebud  
hotel, Didsbury, Tuesday, February 8th  
and at the Victoria hotel, Olds, Wednes-  
day, February 9th.

**FOR EXCHANGE**—Good Modern  
House, Royal Terrace, Calgary, for unim-  
proved or improved clear title farm land.  
Will assume mortgage or pay difference  
in cash if any. 715 Herald Building,  
Calgary.

**ONE ACRE** in centre of Edmon-  
ton can be subdivided into lots if neces-  
sary, clear title, assessed \$4800.00, will  
exchange for clear title farm of equal  
value. Will assume mortgage or pay  
difference in cash if any. 715 Herald  
Building, Calgary.

**FARM** 320 acres, 7 miles from Olds  
For sale. \$500 down, balance easy terms  
Apply Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

**SHIP YOUR HIDES** and furs to  
Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

### U.F.A. NOTICE

All members of the Didsbury district  
U.F.A. and others interested are request-  
ed to meet at the office of P. R. Reed  
every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.  
All those interested in grain or coal please  
attend. Send your wants for tamrack  
posts and coal, etc., to the Secretary.  
Wm. Rupp, Chairman  
W. DAGGERDORF, Sec.-Treas.

## W. S. Durrer

**Undertaker and  
Embalmer**

Phone  
15 - Didsbury, Alta.

## GOOD FARM FOR SALE

As I have made arrangements to  
leave the country on account of ill  
health I hereby offer my farm for  
sale.

**Price \$10,000**

**TERMS**—\$2,000 cash, the balance  
in two to five years time with inter-  
est at 7 per cent. I will hold an  
auction sale of my stock, etc., in  
the latter part of February. Watch  
for date. If my farm is not sold at  
the time of auction sale will rent  
same to man of good reputation.  
Apply to

**EPH. GABEL, Didsbury**



## The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

Purely vegetable—acts surely and gently on the liver. Cures Biliousness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.  
Genuine must bear Signature

*W. N. U.*

**RAW FURS**  
We Pay Highest Values  
Write for Price List &  
and Shipping Tags  
**Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.**  
King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada  
We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N-1-N-2-N-3  
**THERAPION**  
The remedy for all diseases. Absolutely FREE  
to all sufferers. No charge. No obligation. The only  
remedy that has been found to cure all diseases.  
We want to prove THERAPION will cure you.

## MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches  
for 64 years now—Domestic  
and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are  
"THE GASLIGHTER" with  
a 4 inch stick—"THE EDDY-  
STONE TORCH" for out-  
door use—"WAX VESTAS"  
for the smoker, and other  
varieties.

For home use the most  
popular match is the "SILENT  
5," but for every use

BUY

**EDDY'S**

**Wood's Phosphorine.**  
The Great English Remedy.  
Tones and invigorates the whole  
nervous system, makes new blood,  
cures old Vices, Cures Nervous  
Debility, Mental and Brain Worms, Respon-  
dency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the  
Heart, Failing Memory. Price 21 per box, six  
for \$1. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all  
druggists or mailed in plain box, on receipt of  
price. New pamphlet mailed free. **THE WOOD  
MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Windsor.)

**TRAPPERS**  
Furs Have Advanced  
Ship to Rogers, Wagon, and traps, and  
full value in cash and quick returns. We  
have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc.  
No commission. Write today for free price list.  
Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices  
**ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. T St. Louis, Mo.**

"Young man," said the magistrate  
severely, "the assault you have com-  
mitted on your poor wife was most  
brutal. Do you know of any reason  
why I should not send you to pris-  
on?"

"If you do, your honor," replied the  
prisoner at the bar, hopefully, "it will  
break up our honeymoon."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Lady Jellicoe recently said that  
any notion that the Fleet was twid-  
ling its fingers was wrong. A lady  
who sent her husband a ton of wool  
in order that the sailors could knit  
their own mufflers had the wool re-  
turned with the intimation that the  
men were far too busy.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM,  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE,  
DIABETES, ETC.  
No. 23 THE PR

W. N. U. 1086

## Study of Agriculture

Our Paramount Profession Should  
Have a Place in the Public  
School Curriculum

"It should not be necessary in this  
day to offer reasons for giving agri-  
culture a place in the public school,  
but nevertheless the necessity exists  
and because of this condition we must  
give justification for the faith that is  
in us. Two reasons will suffice.  
Agricultural education should begin  
in the public school because that is  
the logical place to begin all educa-  
tion. They generally call it nature  
study in the lower grades and elemen-  
tary agriculture in the last two  
grades, and they may call it almost  
what they like so long as our educa-  
tors give it a place commensurate  
with the importance of our paramount  
profession. Oh, yes, a girl teacher  
may not teach much scientific agri-  
culture, but it is not the sum total of  
agricultural facts taught that counts—  
it is the trend of mind induced in  
the pupil. Develop his interest in, and  
respect for the profession of his father,  
and when he is older he will not  
depart from it. In the name of com-  
mon sense, then, do not talk as  
though the young girl teacher were  
trying to teach agriculture to the  
whole district. Her business is with  
the school and she knows her busi-  
ness much better than most self-con-  
stituted critics can teach it to her.  
Just acquire a smile, and help that  
girl teacher when she wants a school  
garden, and you will have had the  
privilege of helping in one of the  
most responsible works in the world.  
Then, too, this agriculture in the public  
schools is the surest means to  
check the much deplored drift to the  
cities. When the boy sees farming  
receive its proper recognition in his  
school, when he feels that it is not  
necessary to leave the farm to rise  
in the world, he will be less apt to  
join the ranks of those who move to-  
ward the bright lights. This "back to  
the land" cry is all right as far as it  
goes, but not many will come back  
unless a too prolonged diet of husks  
may send them back to see how  
chances are for the fatted calf. Let us  
try to hold the lads, yes, and lasses,  
too, who are now known only as pub-  
lic school pupils."—Address by Dean  
Howes.

Children suffering from worms soon  
show the symptoms, and any mother  
can detect the presence of these para-  
sites by the writhings and fretting of  
the child. Until expelled and the  
system cleared of them, the child can-  
not regain its health. Miller's Worm  
Powders are prompt and efficient,  
not only for the eradication of worms,  
but also as a toner up for children  
that are run down in consequence.

## A Farmer Prince

Reported That Prince of Denmark is  
to Farm in Canada

Prince Viggo, youngest son of  
Prince Waldemar of Denmark, will  
come to Canada early next year to be  
educated in practical farming. Prince  
Viggo, who will leave Denmark on  
January 15, will travel by way of New  
York and make a short tour of the  
United States before proceeding to  
Canada.

The Prince, who will travel in-  
ognito, will remain in Canada for  
several years. He is 22 years old.  
His family is regarded as the most  
democratic branch of European roy-  
alty. His eldest brother, Prince Aage,  
was married to a daughter of a former  
Italian minister at Copenhagen. The  
second brother, Prince Axel, is well  
known as an aviator. The third brother,  
Prince Erik, is a practical farmer.  
He worked a farm in England last  
year, for the purpose of studying Eng-  
lish methods of cattle breeding. His  
only sister, Princess Marguerite, took  
the degree of bachelor of arts last  
year. She served as a nurse for sev-  
eral months this year, caring for Brit-  
ish soldiers, until her work was inter-  
rupted by illness.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, ss.  
Lucas County.  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he  
is senior partner of the firm of F. J.  
Cheney & Co., doing business in the City  
of Toledo, County and State aforesaid,  
and that said firm will pay the sum of  
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each  
and every case of Catarrh that cannot  
be cured by the use of HALL'S CAT-  
ARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in  
my presence, this 6th day of December,  
A.D. 1886.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internal-  
ly and acts directly upon the blood and  
mucous surfaces of the system. Send for  
testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for Con-  
stitution.

## A Terrific Price

Peace at the present moment would  
suit German admiralty. That is the  
truth at the back of every vain-glori-  
ous pose, whether on the east, the west,  
or the southeast. However, wonder-  
ful the achievement of holding the  
allies at bay for fifteen months, and  
actually penetrating far into certain  
of their territories, the price Austria  
and Germany have paid for these  
superficial and temporary "victories" has  
been terrific. Having failed in the  
real purpose for which she made war,  
Germany would indeed rejoice if she  
could get out of the pit into which  
she has fallen while she has still in  
her possession other people's territory  
to bargain with.—Glasgow News.

The centenarian was being eagerly  
interviewed by reporters and was asked  
to what he attributed his long life  
and good health.

"Well, the old man replied slowly.  
"I'm not in any position to say right  
now. You see, I've been bargaining  
with two or three of them patent med-  
icine concerns for a couple of weeks,  
but I ain't quite decided yet."

## A Permanent Peace

President Wilson Declares That It  
Will be no Patched-up Affair

President Wilson has expressed the  
opinion that there will be no "patched  
up peace" following the European  
war. In a comprehensive and force-  
ful address before the Columbus  
chamber of commerce he urged Amer-  
ican business men to mobilize their  
resources in order that the United  
States might be prepared to play a  
more important part in the world's  
affairs, and bring about justice after  
the present war.

The president defended his Mexi-  
can policy, and touched on the atti-  
tude of the United States toward the  
European war.

"When the present great conflict in  
Europe is over the world is going to  
wear a different aspect," Mr. Wilson  
declared. "I don't believe there is  
going to be any patched-up peace. I  
believe that those full men of every  
country and of every sort will in-  
sist that when we get peace again we  
shall have guarantees that it will re-  
main, and that the instrumentalities  
of justice shall be exalted above the  
instrumentalities of force."

"I believe that the spirit which has  
hitherto reigned in the hearts of Am-  
ericans and in like people everywhere  
in the world will assert itself once for  
all in international affairs, and that  
if America preserves her peace, pre-  
serves her self-possession, preserves  
her attitude of friendliness towards  
all the world, she may have the privi-  
lege, in one form or another, of being  
the mediating influence by which  
these things may be induced."

## THAT COLD YOU HAVE

may bring sickness, doctors' bills and  
loss of work; you know that serious  
sickness usually starts with a cold, and  
a cold only exists where weakness  
exists. Remember that.

Overcome the weakness and nature  
cures the cold—that is the law of  
reason. Carefully avoid drugged pills,  
syrups or stimulants; they are only  
props and braces and whips.

It is the pure medicinal nourishment  
in Scott's Emulsion that quickly en-  
riches the blood, strengthens the lungs  
and helps heal the air passages.

And mark this well—Scott's Emul-  
sion generates body heat as protection  
against winter sickness. Get Scott's  
at your drug store to-day. It always  
strengthens and builds up.

14-51 Scott & Bowler, Toronto, Ontario.

## Starving Men Into Treachery

A convoy of incapacitated soldiers  
released from German military pris-  
ons arrived in England recently.

Two of the Irish soldiers among  
them told the Daily Mail of efforts  
made by Sir Roger Casement to per-  
suade the Irish prisoners to join the  
Germans.

"Sir Roger," they said, "visited the  
camp at Lemberg, and said: 'Now  
is the chance to strike a blow for  
Ireland. What has England done  
for you?' He promised all kinds of  
advantages to be derived from join-  
ing the Germans."

The narrator, Corporal Mahoney, of  
the Irish Rifles, said:

"We were being starved. No par-  
cels were coming, for the people at  
home did not know where we were.  
Our food had been cut down by half.  
The Germans made no secret of their  
intention to starve us into joining  
them. Sheer hunger drove fifty men,  
some of them English and Scotch, to  
submit. We hoisted the first two out  
of camp. The others were taken  
right away."

There may be other corn cures, but  
Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the  
head of the list so far as results are  
concerned.

## Canadians and Barbed Wire

Speaking of the tremendous im-  
portance of barbed wire entangle-  
ments in modern warfare, General  
Melghien, who commanded the famous  
11th Regiment (Royal Mont-  
realers) of the first Canadian con-  
tingent, said recently:

"Not that they were needed in front  
of our trenches. We could have kept  
the Germans back without them, but  
if it had not been for the barbed  
wire in front of the German trenches  
we would have been across the Rhine  
by now."

"This barbed wire had to be broken  
by means of heavy artillery. Noth-  
ing else was effective. They had  
been given wire cutters in the be-  
ginning, but in the face of modern  
batteries and machine guns they were  
useless."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in  
Cows.

"Congratulations, old man! I got a  
notice from the bank that my account  
was overdrawn."

"But why the congratulations?"

"The bank failed this morning."

British Columbia paper and pulp  
mills will shortly introduce safety  
first schedules and devices. A commit-  
tee has recently been investigating  
conditions in the Wisconsin mills  
with that object in view.

**Sore Eyes**  
Granulated Eyelids,  
Eyes inflamed by ex-  
posure to Sun, Dust and Wind  
quickly relieved by **Wine  
Eye Remedy**. No Smarting,  
just Eye Comfort. At  
Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye  
Salve** Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freest  
Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

## Kitchen Economy

If you consider its body-building powers Bovril is probably  
the most **economical food** you can buy. No other food, no  
matter how high its price, has been proved to possess  
Bovril's wonderful body-building powers. Bovril saves  
butchers' bills and is a great economiser in the kitchen.

S.H.B.

## Your Trip to Toronto

When you are preparing to visit the Queen City of Canada you do so knowing that there  
is much of importance to you come to with you visit. It is a matter of business or social  
importance, and you will get more real value out of your trip if you have no worry about your  
accommodation. The management of the Walker House, Toronto, anticipates your needs and  
are prepared to give you and any others of the family that may accompany you, being  
Westerners ourselves we appreciate highly the patronage of Westerners. Every home comfort,  
service that takes care of the most minute detail and meals at rates so reasonable that you will  
really be surprised. Give your baggage checks to the Walker House porters that meet all  
trains at the depot. Register at the Walker House, "The House of Plenty," Toronto's Famous  
Hotel. Rates: \$2.50 per day up American Plan; \$3.00 per day up European Plan. Special  
attention to the comfort of ladies and children travelling unaccompanied.

**THE WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO**

Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors



A Low Death Rate Results in Large Profits

War claims less than 3% of surplus

**THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Head Office—Toronto

N.B.—Write for Memo Book and Circular.

## How Business Men Help the Farmer

Live Stock is the Only Real Path to  
Prosperity

Wearing a considerable smile, and  
loaded up with parcels of merchan-  
dise bought in the Lethbridge stores,  
a farmer stepped into the board of  
trade rooms on Saturday.

"I have come in to see if I could  
pay off these notes that are due in  
February and May after I ship my  
last two or three cars of wheat"—  
that was how he opened his talk.  
"These four cows I got a year ago  
have each got a calf, and we are  
shipping in our milk and getting a  
good price for it. I didn't dream  
when I got those cows a year ago,  
that there was so much to be made  
out of livestock."

"This is how it happened. My wife  
and I were resting in at the Leth-  
bridge Hotel one day last winter,  
when my wife happened to hear two  
farmers talking about a plan that the  
Lethbridge board of trade had for  
helping men who were too hard up to  
get assistance from the banks, to get  
cows or sheep or hogs. She said to  
me, 'Do you think there would be  
any chance, Hiram, for us to get one  
or two cows?' I said, 'I don't see  
how we could have the face to ask,  
for we couldn't pay a cent of a first  
payment.' Well, the wife kept on  
after me till at last I said I would  
talk with Mr. Marnoch about how it  
was done. I put in an application,  
and sure enough after a few days I  
got a letter saying I could go ahead  
and buy four cows. Each cow has  
had a calf, so I have eight head  
where I started in with four."

"Now I have 53½ bushels of wheat  
to the acre for my crop and I want  
to tell you I'm feeling pretty good.  
These four cows showed me what we  
could do with our little hay and pas-  
ture and stubble and straw heaps,  
and I have put all my spare grain  
money into more young stock, and I  
have, all told, 42 head of cows and  
calves and young cattle."

"This grain farming is all right in  
a year like 1915, and I got a fair  
crop off my summerfallow in 1914;  
but I know now that my land can't  
stand too many 53 bushel crops with-  
out getting mature. I am not going  
to trust my luck any more to all-  
grain farming. Milk cows will bring  
us in something every week even in  
the driest times; and what is more,  
please the Lord, we'll have some ir-  
rigation water, and alfalfa pretty  
soon."

"I just want you to tell your Leth-  
bridge business men who helped us  
out when we were in low water, that  
we stand by Lethbridge now; we  
know the place where we are treated  
good. We liked Iowa all right, but  
Lethbridge beats it."—Lethbridge  
Herald.

**Persistent Asthma.** A most distress-  
ing characteristic of this debilitating  
disease, is the persistence with which  
recurring attacks come to sap away  
strength and leave the sufferer in a  
state of almost continual exhaus-  
tion. No wiser precaution can be  
taken than that of keeping at hand a  
supply of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma  
Remedy, famous as the most potent  
remedy for eradicating the disease  
from the tender air passages.

## A Unique Social Experiment Planned

The London newspapers describe a  
unique experiment in state socialism  
which will be tried at an unnamed  
city in north England, where 20,000  
men will soon be employed in mun-  
ition work.

To provide for the men and pre-  
vent extortionate prices, the govern-  
ment has acquired all stores and  
shops in the district, and will either  
allow the proprietors to sell goods  
under license or will, in most cases,  
run them under direct control of the  
government. The government thus  
will be butcher, baker, grocer, milk-  
man and barber to the whole popu-  
lation.

All the saloons, thirty in number,  
have been bought by the government  
and will continue the sale of in-  
toxicants, some under close restric-  
tions while others will be turned into  
lodging houses.

## Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to  
buy horses. But it's costly if you lose  
the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's  
Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five  
years has proved it the safe, reliable  
remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ring-  
bone, bony growths and lameness  
from many causes.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a  
bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of  
our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your  
druggist or write to:  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Women have proved to be very  
excellent machinists in England,  
pressed into this service by the exi-  
gencies of warfare. About 800 girls  
were at the outset employed in the  
munition factories. Some of these  
have been at work four months, and  
were trained by such skilled opera-  
tives as were available for the work  
of instructors. These girls were  
found to be capable of a good out-  
put on many of the operations after  
only a week's instruction.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

The Tsarevitch is the most valu-  
able child in the world. When he  
reaches the Throne he will inherit  
the Romanoff fortune, estimated at  
\$200,000,000, and will control 500 es-  
tates and 30,000 servants.

## ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made  
Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound.

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure

in writing these lines  
to express my grati-  
tude to you. I am  
only 16 years old and  
work in a tobacco  
factory. I have  
been a very sick girl  
but I have improved  
wonderfully since  
taking Lydia E.  
Pinkham's Vegeta-  
ble Compound and  
am now looking fine  
and feeling a thousand times better."  
—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3961 Te-  
houpitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was  
alarmed because I was troubled with  
suppression and had pains in my back  
and side, and severe headaches. I had  
pimples on my face, my complexion was  
sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had  
nervous spells, was very tired and had  
no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-  
table Compound has worked like a  
charm in my case and has regulated me.  
I worked in a mill among hundreds of  
girls and have recommended your medi-  
cine to many of them."—Miss ESTELLA  
MACQUE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more  
than experience. Therefore, such let-  
ters from girls who have suffered and  
were restored to health by Lydia E.  
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should  
be a lesson to others. The same remedy  
is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to  
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confi-  
dential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will  
be opened, read and answered by a  
woman and held in strict confidence.



## TO FORMULATE PLANS TO PLACE AGRICULTURE ON A SOUND BASIS

UPON AGRICULTURE ALL INDUSTRIES DEPEND

Sir George Foster Places the Importance of the Basic Industry Before the Economic Commission, Laying Stress on the Great Opportunities Presented by the Work in Hand

How the industry of agriculture may be stimulated for the good of Canada, for the good of the empire, and to help and heal and resuscitate that large portion of the world now suffering untold miseries because of the war was the subject matter of an address before a meeting of the Economic commission at Ottawa recently, by Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce.

Sir George declared that the war had brought many changes, and one of these was the quickened sense of public duty awakened throughout the country. Canada had suffered and sacrificed to some extent in the war, but the staple and basic industry, agriculture, had been enormously stimulated with regard to the marketing of the crops. The question was how the distances could be bridged most economically.

"We cannot," he said, "cut down the miles, but it is possible to cut down the cost of transportation and the profits of those who intervene between the producer and the ultimate consumer."

"The matter of rate by sea and land is another question for your consideration," he said. "We don't lack railways."

"As to ocean tonnage, I hope you will consider this question. It is one that has vexed all governments, and it seems about as far away from a

solution as it has ever been. "As an adjunct of the agricultural industry any light which you can throw on this question will be greatly appreciated. The next question is that of immigration, or rather settlement on agricultural lands. What shall be done for our returned soldiers? How can these virile young men be placed on the great wild lands of the Dominion for agricultural and rural development? They will have to be settled and guided when settled."

"It is up to you." In conclusion Sir George said: "This is just about the biggest opportunity and just about the biggest work that has ever been entrusted to any commission. Everybody seems to think things will be different after the war. Everybody is asking, what will be our attitude toward the great basic industry, agriculture, on which all other industries depend for their success. I don't think that the government has been niggardly to it in the past, but there is a feeling abroad that still more is expected. I welcome you gentlemen to your labors. The government will place everything at your disposal which will be of advantage, and the country will give you every opportunity to work out something which will be of advantage."

calculations of the same nature.

The largest quantity of wheat and wheat flour previously exported in any one fiscal year was 142,571,000 bushels in 1913-14. The quantity now estimated as available in excess of this amount and represents nearly 68 per cent. of the total estimated production of 1915. Canadian Journal of Commerce.

### Canada's Offer Accepted

Dominion Gives \$50,000 to Anglo-Russian Hospital

The offer of the Canadian government of \$50,000 towards the establishment of an Anglo-Russian hospital has been accepted, a cable to that effect having been received from Major-General Lord Chylesmore, chairman of the executive committee in London. The money has been forwarded.

The offer of the Canadian government reads:

"My ministers understand that provision is being made in Great Britain, under the patronage of her majesty, Queen Alexandra, for an Anglo-Russian hospital. They learn that equipment and maintenance of one bed for one year is estimated at one hundred pounds. My government, desiring to assist therein, and thus to express Canadian appreciation of the valor and heroism of the Russian armies, hope you will inform the government of Russia and Lord Chylesmore, chairman of the committee, that Canada will contribute \$50,000 for the purpose which, according to the committee's estimate, will equip and maintain one hundred beds for one year."

Queen Alexandra on being informed of the gift, caused the following letter to be sent to Lord Chylesmore:

"I have shown your letter of yesterday to Queen Alexandra and her majesty is much gratified to hear of the splendid contribution of \$50,000 from the Canadian government to the Anglo-Russian hospital. Her majesty knows how pleased her sister, the Empress Marie Feodorovna, will be to hear of this generous help from the people of Canada."

### GRAIN GROWERS' GIFTS

Over \$2,700 in Cash Has Been Sent to Central Secretary For Patriotic Acre Fund

The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan through their patriotic acre scheme will increase the amount of the Patriotic Fund by approximately \$100,000, according to the latest information secured from the central secretary. Altogether 4,460 acres were promised by the farmers and up to the present time over 15,000 bushels of grain have been received, besides \$2,700 in cash.

The appointment of General Sir Horace Smith Dorrion to supreme command of the forces operating in East Africa means that the British are taking steps to endeavor to clear the Germans out of the only colony that remains to them except a small part of the Cameroons.

The Germans are in strong force in East Africa, but Smith Dorrion, with any army that is being raised in South Africa—troops already there and those who are going from home—hopes to complete the new job in short order. The commander, like the men under him, are experienced in African warfare.

One cannot but wish that those persons who are spending money so freely and so gaily at the present time should be placed under the necessity of answering the queries of how the country's great national expenditures are to be met in the absence of private economies?—The Statist.

## Gallant Gunners

Canadian Acted as Machine Gun Tripod While Comrades Poured Bullets into Enemy

How a Canadian soldier turned himself into a human machine gun tripod while his officer fired two belts of cartridges into the ranks of the Germans, how the gallant First Battalion went into the fight at Giverny and was almost annihilated, and what a splendid spirit of confidence dominated the actions of the British soldiers in France, were vividly recounted by Corporal G. A. Smith, of the First Battalion, now in Halifax, after six months in the trenches with the First Canadian Division. Corporal Smith reached Canada recently and is now in Halifax with a party of 39 wounded and sick soldiers, nearly all of whom have spent a period in the British trenches in France. The wounds are usually shrapnel or bullets. A word of significance was carried in the words of Corporal Smith, who said in answer to a question regarding the wounds of the men. "One of the rarest things in France or Belgium is a British soldier with a bayonet wound. The Germans have such a fear of the British cold steel that they scampers like pigs when a light at close quarters is threatened."

Corporal Smith continued: "Of all my experiences at the front, the last charge of the first battalion to Giverny will remain longest in my memory. I cannot tell you how many men we lost in four hours, in my battalion alone."

"Watch your watches," cried the officers, that meant that a mine was being exploded in so many minutes and every man with a wrist watch stood tense watching the second hand so as to be ready for the concussion when it came. This is to guard against shock. We drew their trench sky high and the force was so great that the parapets of our own front line were destroyed. Then we were over the parapets and took their trench very easily. Not stopping there we charged the second line and took it with 57 prisoners. We had lost many owing to their artillery having our range, but we kept on and had the third trench before long. The British division on our flank made three desperate attempts to come up with us but could not. It was a desperate position. We had accomplished the task of winning the trenches but had to retire again leaving an unmentionable number of dead and wounded behind. It was useless to attempt to reinforce us as their artillery commanded our rear and we were isolated. Our supplies ran out and we had no means of replying in kind to the German bullets and shrapnel. After several hours we got a general order to retire. We all started, but only a few got back. Later, the 5th Battalion was able to take the first line trenches we had gained. We had been able to carry off some of our wounded but not all and those sent to relieve us got some of them away, but many others lay out there between two opposite lines and suffered until death relieved them. The Germans not making any attempt to relieve them."

"It was while in the isolated position under the fire of Germans that Lieutenant Campbell won his V.C. and one of the machine gunners the D.C.M. It was just before the order to retire had been given. Campbell had charge of the machine gun corps. At that time his corps had been reduced to one man unwounded, Pte. Vince, and a gun without a tripod, and two belts of cartridges. "We are going to retire soon," said one youngster near him. "Retire, be damned," answered the lieutenant. "I've got two belts of cartridges left. If I only had a tripod for this gun," pointing sorrowfully at the dismounted quick fire. Crouching at a point of vantage, Pte. Vince called out: "Put the gun on my shoulder, sir. I can hold it, I guess." It seemed almost impossible, but many impossible things had been done that day and the expedition was given a try. Holding the gun across his powerful shoulders, the heroic soldier served as a human tripod while the two belts were hurled into the sullen ranks of the enemy. Lieut. Campbell has since died a hero's death, but Private Vince remained when I left and had been through all the desperate fighting without receiving a scratch."

### French Airman's Brilliant Feat

Details of the aerial duel in which a German aeroplane was brought down into the sea off the Belgian coast on November 28 are given by the French aviator who performed the feat.

Describing his manoeuvres during the duel, the aviator said:

"I flew straight for a hundred yards and then dropped thirty yards under the machine, manipulating my machine so that the speed conformed to that of the enemy. My observer had prepared to fire on our adversary, when bullets from the Albatross whizzed past our heads. I made another defensive movement a little to the right. Just then my observer let go fifty cartridges."

"The effect was immediate. I had just time to move out of the way when the Albatross gave a lunge. At this moment we were 4,200 yards up. We were much relieved to see the Albatross drop yet more speedily, until finally it was engulfed by the waves."

### Remember Napoleon

Napoleon in 1812, at the beginning of his Russian campaign, talked rashly of marching through Moscow to the Ganges. Germans who hastily propose to invade Egypt and India by way of Constantinople may need to remember Napoleon's example and his troubles in getting home.—New York World.

## VALUABLE WORK OF TRAWLERS IN GUARDING THE BRITISH FLEET

GOOD SERVICE OF THE BRITISH FISHING CREWS

Have Played a Unique and Valuable Role in Connection with the Dardanelles Expedition, Where They Have Been Hunting and Ramming Submarines

Writing in the London Daily Chronicle, E. Ashmead Bartlett pays a high tribute to the work of the British mine sweepers at the Dardanelles. "What would King George have done without these 'ere trawlers?" This was the historic remark of a West Country skipper as he gazed round the Aegean Sea from the bridge of his trawler when the submarine scare was at its height, and before the monitors had appeared to take the place of the cruisers and battleships.

The West Countryman had ample justification for his remark and every reason to be proud of his craft, and the hundreds of others, almost exactly similar to her, which have played such a unique and invaluable role in the Dardanelles expedition. Probably for the first time in their lives the majority of our officers and men, both soldiers and sailors, out at the Dardanelles, have been brought in touch with our great fishing fleet from the North Sea and from the West coast.

I have never yet seen a trawler receive an order from any admiral or captain which was not received with a volley of mild oaths from the skipper, followed by an eloquent lecture on how much better it would be to accomplish the same thing in a different manner. Nevertheless, I am not hinting that there is any real indiscipline, for the orders are always carried out, but generally in a manner which was never intended.

The skipper of a trawler never will admit that any officer in the navy is a real seaman. They will stoutly maintain that seamanship is a lost art, which can now only be found among themselves, and they love to hold forth on the handling of great battleships as they make their way into narrow harbors or take up difficult anchorage, pointing out how much better they could have done the job themselves. They love to grumble at everything, and without a grievance they would be miserable.

But few have any conception of the amount of work accomplished by these craft. In fact, it would have been almost impossible to have kept the army supplied without them. Between the bombardment of the outer fort on Feb. 19 and the grand combined attack made by the whole fleet on March 18, many of the trawlers were engaged in the most difficult and dangerous work of endeavoring to sweep the straits of mines. The strength of the current, and the consequent sagging of the nets, made this an extremely difficult task, and the results were disappointing. On March 11, 12 and 13 efforts were made during the night to sweep the mine field below the Narrows, and many of the trawlers were hit and suffered casualties.

Some kept their regular crews during this dangerous work, and others were manned by volunteer crews from the fleet, and were placed in charge of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants. Unfortunately, the enemy's fire was too severe, and it was found impossible to clear the minefield, and after the failure of the attack of March 18 sweep operations were abandoned.

Since that time the work of the trawlers has been divided into two

classes. They go far afield, searching the coasts of the islands for possible hostile submarine bases, and examining every sailing ship which comes within the war zone. They have orders to ram any submarine, or anything they imagine to be a submarine, without hesitation, and many have been the reports and scares that have failed to materialize.

The trawlers engaged in transport duty have perhaps the harder time of the two. They leave Mudros laden with biscuits, fresh meat, tinned meat, live goats for the Gurkhas, ammunition and a hundred and one other articles which an army requires for its daily use. Piled on top of this mass of goods and livestock, officers and soldiers take passage to and back from the front. It was no uncommon sight to see a general sitting on a biscuit box with a goat gnawing at one foot and the other foot hidden beneath a quarter of frozen beef. More often than not there is not a vacant square inch of space left on the deck.

It is a remarkable tribute to the skill in seamanship of the trawlers' crews, that when one considers the thousands upon thousands of voyages they have made and the immense distances they have covered, I think only one trawler has been lost during the whole campaign, and she was sunk off Anzac by shellfire in the very early days.

Brought from their peaceful surroundings into the very centre of the great war game, the North Sea and west coast fishing fleets have swept the Dardanelles for mines; they have been exposed to shell fire for months on end; they have chased submarines and patrolled the islands of the Asiatic coast. With the destroyer flotillas, the seas were left to their care when the battleships and cruisers forced to shelter by the enemy's submarines, they have carried thousands of tons of stores from the bases to the beaches, and transported thousands of sick and wounded to and from the islands to the hostile shores.

Their skippers and crews belong to a hardy race of seamen, rendered almost extinct by modern ships and modern methods of travel. They grumble, but they carry out their orders; and, above all, in spite of all they say, they are proud of the navy and of the chance of working side by side with naval officers and naval men. A great spirit of friendship has sprung up between the two, and each recognizes the value of the work of the other.

This summer their task has been child's play, steaming about a sea that is generally smooth as glass, but now the winter is coming on the work must still go on, under conditions which will be very different, and then it will be, when the storms are blowing from the southwest or from the northeast, that the hard lessons they have learned in winters spent in the North Sea and off the wild coast of Scotland, will come in most useful. Seamanship will count a lot this winter, and the old West Country skipper's proud remark: "What would King George have done without these 'ere trawlers?" will be amply justified.

## Canadian Children Save Their Pennies

Nearly Quarter Million Saved in Pennies and Deposited With the Government

The claims of the Penny Savings Bank have been urged upon the school authorities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but up to the present time have not met with any great encouragement in these provinces. Up to a year or two ago pennies were very little used in either of the three prairie provinces, and small silver coins were used more freely by the western children than were the bigger copper pennies by the eastern children.

It will not be disputed that, generally speaking, the children of the west have had more money to spend than the children of the east, due to the great prosperity which has marked the progress of the west. But likewise the children of the west have saved more money had they been encouraged to do so through education in the public schools as to the value of the penny bank.

The Financial Post of Canada in a recent issue showed that the Penny Bank, the only institution of its kind in the Dominion, now has assets of \$281,130, and of this amount \$267,092 is deposited with the Dominion government through the post office. Practically the entire deposits of the Penny Bank are handed over to the Dominion government, so that, as the Financial Post points out, the children of Canada have this amount invested with the government.

The Penny Bank now operates in thirty-nine Canadian towns and cities from St. John in the east to Prince Albert in the west, and the institution has the support of the chartered banks of Canada. It is expected that during 1916 there will be a large number of new branches

opened up in the three prairie provinces.

Being purely a savings bank, and having as its depositors the children of middle and lower class people, the comprehensive volume of its deposits gives a very good indication of the extent of the means at the disposal of the working class.

At the quarterly meeting of the bank recently held it was announced that in sympathy with the appeals recently made by the British government regarding the practice of thrift throughout the empire, the claims of the Penny bank had again been urged on the school authorities in all the towns in Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in which the bank is not operating. In towns and cities where the bank was operating, circular letters addressed to the local banks and school teachers had been sent, urging the patriotic appeal. Supplementing the bank's own appeals, the Ontario department of education had also circularized all its inspectors, urging them to press the work in the schools they visited.

In the letter to the head officials of the chartered banks the point is made that "since all the deposits of the children go to Ottawa, each child who saves a dollar lends that dollar to the country. At present the school children of Canada are in this way lending her over a quarter of a million. They take pride and pleasure in knowing that they are helping."

Capt. Joseph Bernier, late commander of the Arctic, and famed as an Arctic explorer, has taken up land. The captain during his northern cruises established fishing stations at Button Point, in Baffin Bay and on Baffin Island at the junction of the Salmon River with Pond Inlet. He has erected houses at these stations and has now procured from the government a transfer of the lands, 30 acres at Button Point and 60 acres on Baffin Island at a dollar an acre.

## Canada's Big Wheat Surplus

Financial Journal Estimates Surplus of Cereals at Over 300,000,000 Bushels

Canada has an exportable surplus of wheat of 228,132,200 bushels, according to a bulletin issued by the trade and commerce department. This will be the surplus left from the provisional estimate of cereal crop production in Canada this year, 336,258,000 bushels, after home requirements have been satisfied.

This estimate is arrived at by the following calculation:

Estimated total yield, 336,258,000 bushels, average loss in cleaning and allowance for grain, not merchantable quality, say 10 per cent., 33,625,800.

Total retained for seedling crop of 1916, say fourteen million acres at 1.75 bushel per acre, 24,500,000.

Required for food, say 625 bushels per head for a population of eight millions, 50,000,000, total 108,125,800.

Balance available for export, 228,132,200.

The deduction for loss in cleaning and for grain not of merchantable quality is based on previous experience, the quantity estimated to be retained for seed allows for the seedling of over one million acres in excess of the present year's acreage of 12,986,400 and the quality allowed for food is at the rate of 6 1/2 bushels per head, which agrees with previous



## White Wyandottes

(By A. Marshall, Breeder Niagara White Wyandottes, Niagara Falls, Ont.)

After the wonderful showing in the egg contests, who can dare to say that the White Wyandotte is not as good a breed as anyone could possibly desire? We hear so much of this and that breed being positively the best that where the evidence is not conclusive one is apt to be much confused in deciding on a breed that will give the best all-round results.

We suppose more people will say they keep hens for the eggs they lay than for any other reason. This leads a good many into the illusion that they must select something with very little meat because to get eggs they think it necessary to have the so-called egg breeds. Just look at the evidence however and what do you find? In the fourth laying contest at Storrs, White Wyandottes pen was first with 2,072 eggs, Rhode Island Reds second with 2,039 and Leghorns third with 2,001. The averages per hen for the breeds was White Wyandottes 165, White Leghorns 158.1, Rhode Island Reds 155.8, Plymouth Rocks 146.3. By this it is plain to be seen where White Wyandottes stood at Storrs. The average at all three egg laying contests in 1914 was highest with the White Wyandottes as the following tables will show:

Third International contest, Connecticut:

White Wyandottes	169
White Leghorns	152
Barred Rocks	148
S. C. R. I. Reds	138
White Rocks	136
R. C. R. I. Reds	125

Third North American contest, Pennsylvania:

White Wyandottes	195
White Leghorns	178
Anconas	178
S. C. R. I. Reds	167
Barred Rocks	160
White Rocks	160
R. C. R. I. Reds	153
White Orpingtons	136

Third National contest, Missouri:

White Wyandottes	190
Barred Rocks	176
White Leghorns	172
S. C. R. I. Reds	171
White Rocks	171
R. C. R. I. Reds	164
Buff Orpingtons	163
Anconas	162
White Orpingtons	143
Campines	135

So much for the question of eggs. Of course the experienced poultryman knows that in all breeds some strains excel others and in any breed poor performers will show themselves as well as good, but the Wyandotte has proven her position at the top in the matter of general high average.

The same people who tell you they keep certain breeds for eggs alone acknowledge that when they have to kill some of them or want a nice plump chicken they are obliged to feel disappointment. Did you ever hear anyone complain about the carcass of the White Wyandotte for a broiler or roaster? They certainly provide just about as dainty a piece of chicken flesh as anyone can wish and when bred right have great quantities of breast meat, great thighs, and that juicy back meat that helps so much in completing a fine tasty chicken. Being of a nice medium size they always have an evenly balanced carcass that dresses to perfection.

All true breeders give a very large amount of consideration to the utility side. The White Wyandotte has real breeders promoting its welfare. This accounts for its high position from every available market viewpoint. This wide range of usefulness makes them possible good producers over a very wide area and under decidedly varying conditions.

So many people who keep fowls at the same time like to have something that looks well besides being able to turn food or household waste into meat and eggs. What sight can be more pleasing than spotless white birds of curving lines with bright red combs and faces and shining yellow legs? Here is a picture that commands admiration from all because in it can be recognized a combination of beauty and service that is written all over the active hustling White Wyandotte. At the same time this is combined with a docility that makes it possible to keep them just as readily in confined yards almost as where unlimited range is available. Most certainly will they thrive under any conditions as well as any breed.

A study of the present standard of perfection as compared with the last one will show that wise breeders are guarding the best interests of the White Wyandotte. Instead of allowing faddy breeders to shorten the body to exclude the egg making powers the standard has been changed to increase the length of body and still retain the graceful lines so characteristic of the breed. While this standard is followed the usefulness of the White Wyandotte is fully assured and there should be no danger of deterioration, but instead the proper advancement that is desired.

It is only to be expected that such a breed would be so largely represented in the show room. At a great many shows they will be found in the greatest numbers. The National White Wyandotte club is probably the largest specialty club in the world and is, therefore, able to wield a mighty influence in favor of the breed whose interest it works to promote.

In consequence of this perhaps there are greater quantities of high quality birds to be had and the demand is heavier for good stock. This means very much heavier turnover than among the less popular breeds and has made it possible for individuals to develop very large businesses

on this single breed. While, perhaps, competition is keener than with some varieties, immense satisfaction results from handling good quality and having succeeded, the possibilities are much greater than where the way is perhaps in the beginning a little easier.

To the beginner the White Wyandotte offers an all round proposition that will give him good useful return while he is learning the way to climb to the top and secure the cream of the business. Breeders of White Wyandottes express the fondest expectations for 1916 and past experience shows their hopes are well founded.

## How Spies are Trained

College Training for Pupils in German Spy Methods

The manner in which a spy is trained for his "profession" in the "special" university extension colleges in Germany established for that purpose is graphically described in the *Matin* of Paris.

One of the most flourishing of these colleges, it is declared, is that of Lorrach, in Baden. The recruitment of pupils is carried on as follows: Advertisements skilfully inserted in the lists of situations vacant appear in the newspapers.

Usually they are worded to this effect: "Highly remunerative situation offered to a person of trust having a good knowledge of French, English or Russian."

On being provisionally accepted, the candidate for employment is at once drafted into the "university." There a certain "herr doctor" takes him in hand and instructs him in the high science of depriving foreign nations of their military secrets.

At the end of a course which varies in length according to their ability, pupils are given a diploma testifying to their fitness for their official functions, and shortly afterwards they emerge from their chrysalis state as full fledged functionaries figuring on the salary list of the empire.

The "university" of Lorrach is a mixed institution where women largely outnumber the men. The Germans have always had recourse as much as possible to women as being more adroit or less liable to suspicion in the exercise of their delicate operations.

The teaching imparted is at once theoretical and practical. In the first place, illustrated charts or water color pictures are exhibited to the pupils, representing, down to the most minute details, the uniforms of the French, Russian and British armies. Subsequently they are shown photographs of rifles, machine guns, shells etc. In due time they are instructed in the internal military organization of the country where they are destined to operate—in its effective, the composition of its garrisons, and the nature of its fortified places.

Technical experts then explain to them the strategic utilization of railways, the importance for purposes of mobilization of the various railway stations, and other subjects of a similar nature. They are further instructed as to the means of noting with discretion and rapidity the information obtained.

One of these means, among scores of others, is the following: A spy passing through a town in France or England observes the presence there of four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and one of artillery.

All the spy has to do is to underline on a page of his railway guide the name of the town, after which he affixes a small prearranged sign beneath or at the side of the numbers 4, 2 and 1 appearing on the same page.

## Rescuing Chopin's Heart

Before the Russians left Warsaw they sent away from that city its most precious relic, the heart of Chopin, which had been kept in a casket in the Church of the Holy Cross there since 1849. It is now in a place of safety at Moscow. Shelley's heart was also preserved in a casket. When the poet was drowned off Leghorn in 1822 his body was cremated by Byron Leigh Hunt and Trelawney, and his heart rescued from the Thames by the last named. When King Robert Bruce of Scotland died in 1329 his heart, too, was preserved in a casket. It was given to his friend, Sir James Douglas, to be buried in Jerusalem. On his way out to Palestine Sir James fell, fighting against the Moors in Spain, and as he fell he threw the precious relic before him in the battlefield, crying out, "Now pass onward as thou wert wont, and Douglas will follow thee or die." The heart was found next day by Sir Simon Ligh, who brought it back to Scotland, where it was buried in the monastery of Melrose.—*London Chronicle*.

## Grips the Heart

Does not the story, which the despatches bring of the Nursing Sisters on a British transport who refused to take the rescuing boats until the soldiers were saved, grip your heart? "Fighting men first," they exclaimed, and stood at their places until the ship went down. Than this there can be no grander heroism. The noble band of nurses have left behind them a memory that will never die, and that should and will be an inspiration to men everywhere.—*Victoria Colonist*.

Great catches of halibut are reported from Prince Rupert and whole trainloads of the fish are being despatched to interior markets. The fact is a reminder that Canada has the greatest halibut fishery in the world right at her western doors. And the waters of the Dominion fairly teem with other varieties of the best of food fishes.—*Montreal Gazette*.

## For Agricultural Instruction

Important Educational Matters Discussed by Prominent Saskatchewan Educationalists

At a meeting of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Instruction Committee held in the office of the deputy minister of education, much was done which will have a far-reaching effect on the educational system of the future.

There were present at the meeting A. H. Ball, deputy minister of education; W. J. Rutherford, dean of the College of Agriculture; S. E. Greenway, director of extension work, University of Saskatchewan; J. A. Snell, principal of the Normal School, Saskatoon; F. H. Auld, acting deputy minister of agriculture, and the directors of school agriculture, A. W. Cocks and F. W. Bates.

After a lengthy discussion on the subject of rural high schools, the directors were asked to prepare a draft of a recommendation to the department of education, and to submit it for further consideration at the next meeting.

The question of itinerant teachers of agriculture for high schools and collegiate institutes was considered, and it was decided to outline a policy in this connection for action in 1916-1917.

As a result of a report brought in by the directors of school agriculture on school garden associations and school fairs, the department of education was recommended to encourage the organization of "Rural Education Associations" throughout the province, the object of these associations to be the promotion of agricultural education in the schools, the creating of public interest in the educational value of school gardening, domestic science, manual training, the organization of boys' and girls' clubs, school fairs, and social service work generally.

With regard to the short courses to be held at the University during the summer, it was recommended that the courses should extend over a longer period, that more practical work should be included, and that similar courses given in other provinces should be recognized as equivalent qualifications for the diploma. The following teachers who successfully completed these courses in 1914-1915 were recommended to receive the diploma: Alex M. Brown, Ida M. Graham, Oswald Emil Granum, Alice Louise Monk, Ernest Pike, Lawrence Abel Rathwell. It is understood that these diplomas will be issued by the department in the near future.

The qualifications of teachers of agriculture in the high schools and collegiate institutes was another matter under consideration. In view of the broad nature of the course leading to the degree of B.S.A. at the University of Saskatchewan, a recommendation was forwarded to the department of education to the effect that this degree be recognized as equivalent to the degree in arts of any Canadian or British university as qualification for teachers' certificates. Should the department decide to adopt a further suggestion of this committee, agriculture or household science will be made compulsory as a subject of examination for the second class teachers' diploma in 1917. In connection with teachers' permanent certificates the committee suggested that after 1917 no permanent certificates be issued until satisfactory reports from inspectors of schools have been received respecting the work of the teacher concerned in two of the following subjects: Agriculture, household science, physical training, manual training.

## The Beginning of the End

Germany has spoken. The campaign in the Balkans is concluded. Serbia has no longer any official existence. Her army has been wiped out by a final capture of 2,700 prisoners and the flight of the "scanty remnants." The allies have only a "contemptible little army" which can safely be ignored. Meanwhile Turk and Teuton are now free to meet, and "Kultur" and "Khalifism" to kiss each other.

Such are the cheerful conclusions officially given out in Berlin to all True Believers in Wilhelm and Allah.

Comes now the other side of the shield. From the north where Russia is gathering her hosts, to the south where the allies are landing troops in Saloniki by the thousand; from the east where the attack on the Dardanelles has not been abandoned, to the west where Italy is preparing to descend on Albania—if she has not already done so—the ring of steel is being slowly but surely forged. Any day now it will begin to contract—and then?

Then the campaign which Germany has finished by official communique will recommence with greater vigor than ever. Greece may demur and delay, but the British and French transports that are passing Gibraltar every day to the Near East will soon resolve her doubts. Furthermore, they will teach the Hun that victory is not achieved by proclamation alone.—*Vancouver World*.

## Irrigationists Are Prize Winners

Among the winners of prizes at the soil products exposition held in connection with the Irrigation convention at Bassano were the following residents of the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block: A. S. Culbertson, Bassano, second for hard spring wheat in sheaf; R. B. Robson, first or oats in sheaf; John Clark, Crowfoot, first for best bushel threshed barley; R. B. Robson, Crowfoot, first for flaxseed; Cluny Nurseries, best potatoes; A. L. Fryberger, of Colorado Settlers' Colony, first for sugar beets; C. Rodburne, Crowfoot, first for turnips and cabbage; second for garden collection.

## Rain Water for The House Supply

The Conservation of Rain Water is of Great Importance

Attention is called to a bulletin recently issued by the bureau of public health of the Saskatchewan government on the conservation of rain water.

The public generally have only a very limited knowledge of the value of roof rain water as a source of domestic supply; owing to the fact that roof water, before it enters a storage tank, washes the roof and gutters of a building, it has a certain taste and color connected with it generally associated with rain water. As a rule storage tanks are too small in capacity, and the total quantity of rain water is not conserved, but allowed to waste by means of an overflow pipe.

The bulletin should be of great value to farmers and others who are desirous of conserving every drop of rain water available and preserving it clean and tasteless, so that it can be used for domestic purposes. Undoubtedly a prejudice exists with reference to roof water as a drinking water, as this is seldom or ever obtained apart from the dirt which accumulates on roof and in eave gutters. This dirt, consisting of bird droppings, particles of manure, etc., blown from the barnyard and road surface, settles in the tank, forming a black deposit, which discolors the water, and gives it a foul and objectionable taste, apart from rendering it dangerous to health. All water, whether from a stream or a well, is originally rain water. Well water is simply rain surface water filtered by passing through the earth, and while the objectionable matters collected from the surface of the land are removed, many other matters are collected from the earth, such as alkaline salts, etc., which may be more or less objectionable. All the dirt particles which rain water may collect from a roof and eave gutters may be just as thoroughly removed by a sand filter, as the earth removes them in the case of well water.

The importance of thus providing a clean and wholesome water in many parts of the province cannot be exaggerated. It is too well known that there are many districts where water for domestic purposes is practically impossible to obtain, and if a means can be devised for assuring a wholesome supply of pure rain water, this bulletin should hence be of great value to the province.

Assuming an annual rainfall of 12 inches throughout the province, every square foot of roof surface will provide 6 1/2 gallons of water annually. Thus 3,000 square feet of roof area will provide 60 gallons a day, requiring a tank 20 ft. by 15 ft. by 10 ft. in depth. A table is given showing the amount of storage required for various roof areas, the daily supply of water available, together with detailed plans showing how tank and filter should be constructed.

Two important factors are pointed out in the bulletin, viz.: that ordinary creek or rough water may be passed through the filter and purified, which otherwise would be unfit for consumption; and that an increase of rain water may be obtained by erecting corrugated iron sheeting. It appears that 3,000 square feet of such sheeting can be supplied and erected, producing 1 1/2 barrels of water per day, which, valued at 45 cents the barrel, will pay for the cost of the sheeting and erection in one year.

An important factor in the conservation of roof water is that every storage tank be built to conserve the maximum annual rainfall, so that a drought year may be cared for, and that no more water be used per day than the daily average of rainfall.

Farmers in districts where wells are apt to run dry or where the water is objectionably alkaline, will do well to obtain a copy of this bulletin from the health department at Regina, and immediately go into the question of whether they are making the most of the roof water available from their buildings.

## SOUTH AFRIC. RAISES

ALL MEN ASKED FOR

General Smuts Says Union is Now Recruiting for Contingencies

General Jan Christian Smuts, minister of defence in the Union of South Africa, has announced that the entire force asked for for the East African expedition had been recruited, and that the imperial government had been informed that the Union was increasing its forces to provide for contingencies.

Explaining the decision of South Africa to send an expeditionary force to East Africa, General Smuts said this action was taken because of the danger arising from the arming of natives by the Germans and the preaching of a holy war against Christians, to which he declared the Germans were lending their assistance.

## "Strike at the Head"

The Kaiser measures the French and the British by his own pushel, by that of the hand which serve him. He makes a mistake as he has done so many times already. Neither French nor British are scared by Zeppelins and aeroplanes, but Germans are terrified in this way. The law of the defence of our country and our civilization demands that we shall strike the German in his most vulnerable spot. Generalissimo, employ your admirable aeroplanes brutally to shake the German chiefs in their towns. Strike at the head. The slave will yield.—*Paris Le Matin*.

## Want All the Credit

Aid Given by Germany's Allies is Discounted in Berlin

The following is one of a series of articles from the pen of a neutral writer whose sympathies are strongly with the allies. He has had what is probably a unique experience in the war zone, and in travelling to neutral countries. In the last twelve months he has visited Belgium, Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Greece, Austria and Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Great Britain—and some of these countries more than once.

Germany's injustice to Austria and Hungary is a subject not sufficiently understood in enemy or neutral countries. I have constantly heard it suggested that Germany, with her population of 67 millions, is greatly to be admired for her power in fighting so many enemies. Such a statement does a gross injustice to Austria and Hungary. It has always been the fashion to despise Austria as a fighting force and to regard Hungary more from the point of view of music than militarism, but, owing to constant prodding from Berlin, both Austria and Hungary were wonderfully equipped for war from the outset, and are calling up every available man.

One has heard no stories of Austrian or Hungarian lack of shells, and I have been assured by those in a position to know that Austria has never been short of ammunition since the war began, despite her immense expenditure of it.

The Austrian losses and those of Hungary, when I left Germany, had been altogether out of proportion to those of the Germans. The German losses are, of course, greater than those in the published lists, for close examination of the sheets will show that casualties are sometimes withheld either by design or through difficulty of collection for months. In one of the most recent lists I found some casualties nearly a year old, though not many. The Austrian casualty lists are in an altogether chaotic condition.

One does not need the publications of any such figures to know that Vienna and Budapest are in mourning to a degree unprecedented in the history of war. The absence of much display of mourning is misleading. One found out the truth by conversation with Americans in Vienna or Englishmen in Budapest, to whom, by the way, the Hungarians behave well, and, who, at the time of my leaving, were not molested or even interned.

The Hungarians were at the outset astounded to find themselves at war with England; they had never calculated upon such an eventuality. But for the strenuous efforts of Count Tisza I doubt whether they would have taken the vigorous part in the struggle they have.

It is admitted by Germans, who always sneer at the Austrians, that the Hungarians have fought magnificently. Most of their fighting—though not all—has been against the Russians—their hereditary enemies. It would not have been wise to have brought them against the English or the French.

That there has been much friction between the Germans and the Austrians has been notorious, and it may have been noticed recently that high German personages in their communiques often now refer to the "German-Austro-Hungarian" forces, instead of claiming everything for Germany alone.

Austria has produced no general, and it is true that her upper classes cut a sorry figure in the story of the war. Her terrific losses render it a monstrous injustice that Germans should seize all the credit for successes. If ever it is possible to get from the Germans a full account of what Austria has done it will be found also that the part she has played in keeping the Balkans quiet by exhibitions of force has been notable.

As for the Turks, they are generally mentioned with a laugh by the average German officer. They are admittedly brave, docile—with an extraordinary degree of patience—and are good defensive fighters.

If by any chance success attend the Turks in Gallipoli it will be claimed by Germans as a victory for their organization, barbed wire and machine guns. The Germans do not give anything away, and least of all credit for success.—*London Times*.

The present Serbian army was, in its origin, largely a French product. It was Colonel Mondain, a French officer, lent by Napoleon III., who in 1869, took in hand the organization of the Serbian forces. Colonel Mondain remained in Serbia for six or seven years, and under his tuition French drill and French uniforms were adopted by the Serbian soldiers. That the Serbs thought highly of their foreign drill master is evident from the fact that he was appointed to the double posts of minister of war and commander-in-chief.

## Wonderful Claim of Inventor

Nikola Tesla, inventor, winner of a Nobel prize, has filed application for a patent on essential parts of a machine which, he says, will render fruitless any military expeditions against a country that possesses it. The destructive invention will go through space with a speed of 300 miles a second. It is a manless airship without propelling engine or wings, sent by electricity to any desired point on the globe on the errand of destruction its manipulator wishes to effect.

An old farmer and his wife were standing before the pigsty looking at their only pig, when the old lady said:

"Say, John, it be our silver wedding tomorrow. Shall we kill the pig?"

John replied with a look of disgust:

"What's the good of murdering the poor pig for what happened twenty-five years ago?"



## The Value of Milk

Milk Proven to be the Most Wonderful of All Drinks

Milk is such a well studied beverage, so necessary to infants and the survival of the human race, so liked and enjoyed as a drink, that it might be well supposed that nothing new could be learned about it. This, however, is not true. Knowledge gathered almost every day proves that, while, in a general sense, there may be nothing new under the sun, there is in detail an abundance of unknown facts yet to be brought to light.

Milk, for instance, is now used by the allies to stimulate all of their soldiers before they go into battle. The Germans serve their men with beer, but the allies on the western front, thanks to the discovery of the chemical-psychological division of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, have found that milk is not only a helpful food, but one of the most powerful stimulants known.

The way this discovery was made, like most great discoveries, was in part accidental and in part deliberate. A large number of puppies, 125 to be precise, were under experiment with various drugs, the purpose of which was to find the relative differences between them in the way of improving the ability of the animals to work a miniature treadmill.

All the well known medicines, such as caffeine, strychnine, digitaline, and a long list of drugs were inoculated into the young creatures, and their energy, power, endurance, and strength were measured in accordance with the speed, time, fatigue, respiration, and heart beat. The puppies thus tested were found to exhibit varying degrees of vitality and strength under the influence of the drugs given, but were sooner or later more exhausted after a burst of Herculean strength, artificially produced, than when left to themselves.

After each training exercise and experiment, the investigators were accustomed to reward the little tired creatures by giving them different foods, such as sugar, beef juice, milk toast, milk, and candies. This soon put the dogs on their feet again and they were put back into their comfortable quarters to sleep, rest, and be ready for the next day's research.

One of the investigators one day observed that three of the puppies that seemed to have an instinctive dislike to meat broth, candies, and bread, had been, consequently, fed almost exclusively upon cow's milk, seemed to be growing faster and also to be more active and muscular and less given to falling immediately to sleep than the others. He called his colleague's attention to this. At first they were loath to attribute the superior energy of these three puppies to the milk. Dr. Kamband, therefore, determined to secretly give half of the dogs—50 to exact—a half saucer of milk before they were placed upon the miniature treadmills.

There was much amazement when the entire corps of experimenters watched the records that day. The puppies, which had been given the milk, performed their work with a dash and form three times greater than the other sixty odd puppies, were less exhausted and more playful after their work, and did this irrespective of the particular drug which was given them beforehand. Moreover, it was found from that time on that the puppies were more attentive and alert when put to their tasks. All of the dogs were tried in this way and it was found beyond peradventure that milk showed a slowing of the pulse, strengthened the heart and muscles, toned up the whole animal, and acted as an undoubted stimulant of the most efficient type.

When beer, claret, white wine and other liquors were tried upon these baby dogs, not only were they not stimulated, but they were found to become dull, sluggish, and literally "dogged" in their work. The pulse and respiration went fast and outwardly declined as if it were stimulating them. As a matter of fact, it could be seen on the charts that they were weak and not living up to past performances.

Upon the publication of these results, the military authorities of Paris and London published their new anti-alcohol laws. Abstinence is to be used to make high explosives and October 10th was set as the last day for treating in England.

Milk itself has now been found to have all the qualities of a true elixir of life. It contains sugar, minerals, oils and fats, albumins, starches and water. These are all the foods necessary to man. Now it is also seen to contain some mysterious and magic power of not only whipping up the living tissue, but holding them pleasantly to the task without the subsequent reaction and collapse so usual with strychnine, quinine, ergot, and other artificial stimulants.

Furthermore, drugs are prone to set up bad habits and also to send up blood pressure to varying degrees, whereas milk is a vital tonic, an essential food, and the sort of a tonic that leaves not the slightest trace of harm behind. The French government, realizing this, has ordered all cafe proprietors to push the sale of milk as a beverage superior to coffee, tea, cocoa, and all the popular soft drinks.—(Dr.) J. K. Hirschberg.

### A Logical Ending

The total numerical superiority of the male population of the allies over the enemy is overwhelming, points out Mr. Reginald McKenna. That being the case, and even if other resources were only equal, there can be only one ending to the war if all are determined on a fight to a finish.—Montreal Gazette.

## Germany's Naval Stronghold

When Heligoland Belonged to the British Empire, and a German Prophecy

A most important part of the German naval defence is the island of Heligoland in the North Sea, commanding the western entrance to the Kiel Canal.

It is now a mass of concreted cement, heavily fortified, and is the great naval base behind the shelter of which Germany's fleets cower in safety.

One of the old English coastguards who were stationed on Heligoland has recently given a description of this strongly fortified German island, as it appeared before it was acquired from Great Britain. "The island was only a small one," he said, "barely a mile long and about half a mile broad."

There were 2,300 inhabitants, and, apart from the governor, Lieutenant Colonel Maxse, his suite, and the coastguards, the population was mainly German. In the summer the island was a very fashionable watering-place, and almost every house was a boarding house, but only the nobility of Germany could afford to go there.

The island was perfectly flat on the top, which consisted of a kind of red clay, and provided no shelter for man or beast. Heavy ordnance could not be placed on the top. The lower portion of the island consisted of rock, and was absolutely rotten, the heavy winter frosts bringing down hundreds of tons of soil at a time.

Along the east side there were high cliffs, at the base of which the lower town was situated. The distance from the edge of the cliffs to high water mark was about 500 feet, and this was the only available piece of ground where Zeppelin sheds could be erected.

Whenever we used the guns in practice the concussion brought down tons of earth. I don't think it is any wonder that the Germans have made it a cement island.

British dreadnoughts could lie off Heligoland and level the lot in half an hour. A fact which serves to illustrate the exceedingly rotten condition of the island geologically is that about sixty yards from the main island there stands a pinnacle 200 feet high, which was undoubtedly at one time a part of Heligoland. Numbers of birds nest and lay there in the season.

About 1,800 miles from Heligoland there was a small island called Sandy Island, at the back of which the French Fleet lay during the Franco-Prussian war.

Shortly after the Germans had defeated the French a German noble said to me, "Some day the German Fleet will lie at the back of Sandy Island, Heligoland will be a German possession, and the next thing we will do will be to have England." I said to him, "You had better come over to England, and we will give you a taste of our roast beef." The first two boasts have come true, but the Germans haven't got England yet.

You will see, however, what they say in their minds even at that time. Every English visitor used to go to Heligoland, and the German holiday makers even then began to look on it as a German possession.

## Pacifists Harming the U.S.

Roosevelt Says They Have Weakened Moral Side of the People

Former President Roosevelt, in the course of an article in the Harvard Advocate, declares that Harvard would do well to establish as part of its curriculum an efficient system of thorough military training.

Continuing, Mr. Roosevelt says: "Much harm has been done to Americans by crooked politicians and by crooked business men, but they have never done as much harm as these professional pacifists have sought to do and have partially succeeded in doing. They have weakened the moral side of our people; they have preached base and ignominious doctrines to this nation. For five years they have succeeded in tainting our foreign policy with mean hypocrisy."

"I abhor wanton or unjust war. I believe with all my heart in peace, if peace can be obtained on terms compatible with self respect. Even a necessary war I regard as a lamentable necessity. But it may be a necessity in order to save our bodies. It may be a necessity in order to save our souls. A high minded man or woman does not regard death as the most dreadful of all things, because there are some things worse than war."

"No man is worth his salt who is not ready at all times to risk his body, to risk his well being, to risk his life in a great cause. No nation has a right to a place in the world unless it has so trained its sons and daughters that they follow righteousness as the great goal. They must scorn to do injustice, scorn to submit to injustice. They must endeavor steadily to make peace the handmaiden of righteousness, to secure both peace and righteousness. But they must stand ready, if the alternative is between peace and righteousness, unhesitatingly to face suffering and death in war rather than submit to iniquity or dishonor."

It is related of a rural editor that he received this question from one of his readers:

"What is the matter with my hens? Every morning I find one of them laid out stiff and cold on the henhouse floor."

Next day this answer duly appeared in the query column:

"Your fowls are suffering from death. It is an old complaint. The only treatment that we can prescribe is burial."

## Socialists Want Peace

World Will Shudder When It Knows What is Happening in Austria

Declaring that war has made slaves of the Austro-Hungarian people, Socialists in the dual monarchy are secretly circulating a manifesto demanding peace. The Socialist newspaper Solitbrecht publishes the following as the text of the manifesto:

"There never was liberty in Austria, and since the war began what we have been submitting to is terrible. There is no constitutional justice, and the executioners have a lot of work to do. When the civilized world learns what is really happening in Austria it will shudder with horror. We don't want to dwell upon the long series of death sentences passed upon Czech citizens, but we speak of the sentences inflicted upon Socialists simply for exchanging Socialist ideas."

"Lopfer has been hanged for publishing a brochure demanding peace. That is how the Austrian government, which pretends to combat barbarity, is acting. We summon foreign aid to save us. Austrian subjects have become slaves. We are forced to be enthusiastic Czechs, Italians and Slavs are forced to be patriots."

"From ministry to policemen all the members of the government are swindlers. That is particularly the case in Bohemia."

"We don't want to see Austria victorious. We want to see her beaten. The government declares that the war has liberated Poland, but to what end? Now it wants Poland put under Hapsburg dictatorship. Only through the downfall of the House of Hapsburg can Austria continue to live and democratic ideas triumph. The shameful ultimatum to Serbia would never have been sent if a real parliament had existed."

"The Hapsburgs wanted to do to Serbia what was done to Switzerland centuries ago. We are going to fight for a democratic republic. Let the government dare ask the people what they think of war. We don't for war. After the war we shall include the French, who found a way to a republic through revolution."

## The Cons ant Little Hen

This is Just About the Layers-on, and Off

Some people's always sneer, or, at best, a crackling joke at the patient and persistent, persevering sort of folks. It's mebbe true they got no style and not much dash and dash, but they're somethin' like my Little Hen—their qualities are wearin'. And these high and fancy flyers mebbe have a sort of use, but they don't match up to a minute with the pluggers who produce; and lemme say the world at large kin not afford to scoff at the hen which keeps a-layin' on, while other hens lay off.

Now, some lay off most always—they're the common sort of shirkers—and others just lay, off and on—the medium brand of workers—but sometimes one you'll find that lays as stidly as the dawn; no matter who's a-layin' off, she keeps a-layin' on! Though the farmer goes a-golfin' and the hired man goes swimmin', and the wife goes on a lecture tour concernin' "Votes for Women," though the cow sits in the cornfield and the old sow wrecks her trough, this little hen keeps layin' on, though all the farm lays off.

It's true the hen that lays right on don't get to keep the eggs; it's true most peggers peg away at other people's pegs; but if they eggs and pegs is worth the layin' and the drivin', my hat is off to them that does the job by daily strivin'. And there's music in the cackle of the constant little hen that does her dooty every day in-stead of now and then; and if I could peroration like a Webster or a Gough I'd do it for the layers-on again the layers-off.—Edmund Vance Cooke.

## Canada's Output of Shells

Value of War Orders, Reaches Sum of \$375,000,000

So far Canada's shell orders from Great Britain total twenty million shells, and the money value of the orders is estimated at \$220,000,000. With additional orders expected between now and the end of the year amounting to \$150,000,000, the total of war orders for shells and fixed ammunition alone will amount to the tremendous figure of \$375,000,000. Up to now delivery of shells from Canada has aggregated about 3,500,000 shells.

These were some of the interesting facts given by General Alexander Bertram, deputy chairman of the imperial munitions board, in an address to the Canadian Association of Civil Engineers at Ottawa recently.

General Bertram declared that to fill the shell orders already placed and those pending, 45,000,000 pounds of copper and brass would be needed, 1,500,000 pounds of tin, 10,000,000 pounds of resin, and about 800,000,000 pounds of steel. The steel requirements, he said, would tax to the limit the output of every plant in Canada, while the new industry of copper and zinc refining in Canada would be given an unlimited market, with high prices for the output.

Jackie's aunt, on a visit, had admonished him over some trick he had just played upon her.

"Never mind, Jack," remarked his sister. "I don't think she'll stay much longer; she didn't bring any luggage with her."

Jackie was dubious, however. "I don't know that much," he replied. "Look how that baby is staying on, and he didn't bring any with him."

## Possibilities for Girls

Canning Clubs Making Over Rural Life and Suggest Great Possibilities For Girls

The organization of girls' clubs, with reference to the home interests, such as canning clubs, mother-daughter clubs, wheat and bread, sewing, cooking and other activities is doing much to keep the girls in the country. Girls are beginning to discover that the place as a home maker, to control it and to manage it requires brains and skill.

Miss Marie Cromer, a young country school teacher in South Carolina suggested a national movement for girls that is transforming the home and social life of rural America. She started a tomato club of forty-six girls. These girls put up over 6,000 cans of tomatoes and gallons of sauces. The next year over 3,000 girls were enrolled; the next year 23,000 were registered and the general education board gave a check for \$25,000 to extend the work. In 1914 there were over 60,000 girls enrolled. Last year congress assigned a quarter of a million dollars for the work, and it produced near \$200,000 in profit. These profits will mean luxuries for the country girl—as well as comforts.

In one community—Hamilton Co., Tennessee, Miss Virginia Moore's club won first honors. Her club of 162 girls raised 121,822 pounds of tomatoes. Miss Katie Gunner of Samaria, S.C., canned 512 cans with a profit of \$60 from one-tenth of an acre of land. Many of these girls use their profits to begin poultry raising and dairying.

Helen Durham of Bountiful Utah—a girl twelve years of age—canned ninety-nine varieties of fruit and vegetables in 1914. These girls are encouraged in every possible way by the great national board for domestic science. Prizes are awarded for their experience. Records of these are kept at Washington. The contests are vital and prove that millions of dollars can be saved where millions were wasted. It is making over rural life, and suggests possibilities for our girls.

## Plowing Wet Soil

Wet Soil Usually Becomes Hard and Cloddy After Being Ploughed

Sandy soils are usually not injured by mowing with wet; but the case is different with clay soils. A fair quality of brick can be made from any heavy clay soil by working it thoroughly when wet and then drying it in the sun. The effect produced by working clay soils wet is known as puddling. Irrigation ditches in the west are puddled by first mowing them to make them muddy and then drying bands of sheep along in this mud. This makes the bottom impervious to water and prevents loss from leakage. If a clay soil is plowed, or even harrowed, when too wet it is more or less puddled. In this condition it becomes cloddy and impervious to air and water. Old roads that have been thoroughly puddled from traffic in all kinds of weather may be distinguished in fields many years after they have been plowed up and put into cultivation.

The proper time to plow land is when it is just moist enough to break up mellow, neither wet enough to leave a slick surface where rubbed by the moldboard nor dry enough to break up in large clods; or, as the southern farmer puts it, when the soil has a good season in it. If continued rain follows wet plowing, little harm follows; but hot, dry winds would soon leave only a mass of unmanageable clods. In spring and midsummer plowing, particularly, it is of the utmost importance to run the harrow immediately after the plow. This prevents the formation of clods. For late fall plowing, the clods are no disadvantage, for they will be broken up by freezing and thawing during the winter.

## Profit in Sheep

Manitoba Farmer Tells of the Advantages of Raising Sheep

John Young, Sidney, Man., writes: "I bought a bunch of fifty ewes, which cost me \$262.50. With this little flock I demonstrated just what can be done in the sheep business. This fall I sold fifty fat lambs at \$6.50 per head, \$325, and 18 of the best ewe lambs, which I kept, 1 value at \$8.00 per head, \$144. The wool sold at an average of \$2.07 per head, \$103.50. This makes the very nice total of \$572.50."

"They ran out nearly every day all winter. The value of hay and oats fed was easily looked after, and one can make them very comfortable through the long cold winter, with very little expense. For shelter I have a shed, about 125 feet long and 14 feet wide, which I cover with straw. This gives them protection from the cold winds; yet it is always cool enough to be healthy."

"I believe in giving them plenty of room and exercise. Good, wide doors and gates should be used, especially for breeding ewes, and dogs should not be allowed in the field, except the sheep collie, which they don't seem to mind."

"I intend going in more for sheep this fall, as I believe them to be the most profitable stock on the farm. I also find that they are the best weed-killers. I had several patches of sow thistle, which they killed out, also many other kinds of weeds they destroy."

### What Kitchener Said

What Kitchener said to Constantine and what Constantine said to Kitchener surpasses in interest what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina.—Victoria Colonist.

## Stefansson's Work in North

Finds Records of Explorer's Party on Same Day as Deposited 62 Years Ago

News of the discovery of the Canadian explorer Stefansson of records left by one of the Franklin search parties sixty-two years ago, is contained in the detailed report of his explorations received by the naval service department. The records were those left by McClintock, an explorer who headed one of the parties which went in search of Franklin in 1853. Curiously, they were found by Stefansson on exactly the same date as they were deposited, June 15.

By another coincidence, McClintock's records, left in a cavern near Cape McClintock, tell of the explorer's intention to travel three days westward in search of new land. Stefansson, instead, travelled three days north, and made his discovery of a hitherto unknown land, as has been recorded.

In the cavern were various records, some of which were illegible. Those recorded the fact that McClintock's party were all well, had already examined the southeastern coast, and were about to proceed west.

Stefansson is now in camp on the north end of Banksia, if he has not already reached Prince Patrick's Island. At the latter place he expects to establish a winter base as far north as possible. In February he will start an exploring trip over the ice of Beaufort Sea. This explorer is of the opinion that the new land he has discovered does not extend very far west until it is defined by narrow channels. On the other side of this channel he hopes to find more new country to add to Canada's far northern possessions.

## Germans Dislike Bayonet

But Their Soldiers Are Strong on Machine Guns, Says Russian Officer

The enormous development in the machine gun equipment of the German forces along the Russian front is authoritatively described by Col. Clerget of the Russian army, in an article in a Russian journal published by the war department. He stated that the German army is becoming one great machine gun battery, the German government sparing no expense in constructing guns and supplying ammunition, as well as teaching the rank and file the use of the weapon.

It is the German aim, according to the writer, to instruct every common soldier of every branch of the service now to manipulate a machine gun in case of necessity. Even the steamers and members of the sanitary corps, he adds, are receiving such instruction.

Another thing noted by Col. Clerget is the extraordinary rapidity with which the Germans are constructing automatic rifles. He says that the urgency of the German effort to transform their defensive line into machine gun batteries is indicated by their pressing automobiles of the sanitary service into use as transports for guns and ammunition.

The German dislike for bayonet attack is responsible, according to Col. Clerget for the change in German tactics.

A double explosive Austrian shrapnel shell designed to explode when striking after having discharged a rain of bullets in the air is also described by the writer. He says, however, that the effects obtained by the second explosion are slight.

## Our Boys in the Trenches

"Made-in-Canada" Clothes for Troops Are Appreciated

Letters received in London from the Canadians' front give a combined impression of cheerfulness and mud. "The mud is everywhere. One never has a dry foot. It can't be expected. Last night I had my boots off for the first time in five days, and my clothes never. The cold is so damp I long for a Canuck winter. There is very little illness. The chief thing is rheumatism," writes one soldier.

"You should see the Kilties in jack boots. They look more like the principal boys at a pantomime," writes another. If we had a bad time in the trenches the Germans had worse. One night 150 came over and gave themselves up. They told us they were shelled out, flooded out, and were without food. They were in a sorry state. We thoroughly fed them up."

Flanders soldiers are being served with jack boots, jerseys, skin coats marked "Made in Canada." They say they certainly are first class and are much appreciated.

### Each His Share

These are the days when people are delving into figures to prove their side of the case. The liquor dealers are trying to show that prohibition has been a failure morally, socially, financially, and economically. The prohibitionists prove the contrary. The following has been worked out by one ardent anti-saloon person:

From a bushel of corn, the distiller gets four gallons of whisky, which retails at \$16.80; the farmer gets 45c; the government gets \$4.40; the railroad company gets 80c; the manufacturer gets \$4; the drayman gets 15c; the retailer gets \$7; the consumer gets drunk; the wife gets hungry; the children get rage; the politician gets office.

Announcement was made at the London war office that in future all pictorial postcards addressed to neutral countries will be stopped by the censors.



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Thank God, no. And yet there is plenty of time."

"There is ample time for the right as well as the wrong, Marion. But do not let us talk of the past any more, my dear. I am not going to pry into your secrets, and I know how far to trust you. Let me walk part of the way with you. I can wait by the barn till you return."

Marion raised no objection. It was the dead of night now and there was no fear of meeting anybody. Yet Marion started uneasily as Ralph began to whistle. She ventured to suggest that the noise was not prudent.

"Perhaps you are right," Ralph said amicably. "At any rate I will wait here till you return. You have not far to go, of course?"

"I have a very little way to go, uncle. I am going to Jessop's farm."

Ralph nodded. The farm loomed up not far off. As Marion darted off Ralph lighted his pipe and whistled again. Something moved in the bushes.

Meanwhile Tchigorosky and Geoffrey were near the window. Tchigorosky moved on resolutely and confidently with the air of a man who is sure of his ground. He put up his hand and fumbled for the catch. It gave at once and the pair of burglars slipped quietly into the room.

"We shall be safe," he said as he proceeded to strike a match. "It is just as well to take every precaution. What would the estimable Jessop say if he could see into his parlor?"

Geoffrey smiled.

"He'd be astonished," he said. "A little dismayed, too. But he would say nothing so long as I am here. Jessop would stand on his head for me."

The strong rays of the lamp lighted up the room. There were flowers everywhere, dainty china on the table full of blooms, bowls filled with choicest fruits. Wines sparkled in the crystal goblets on the sideboard, a silver cigarette box was conspicuous, and on a safe lay an object to which Tchigorosky called his companion's attention.

"What do you make that out to be?" he asked.

Geoffrey picked up the drapery. On the top of it lay something red with a feather in it. It appeared to be a costume of some kind. As Geoffrey held it aloft a light gradually broke in upon him.

"Well," Tchigorosky asked, "have you solved the problem?"

"I have," Geoffrey replied. "It is the blue dress and tam-o'-shanter hat which have played so conspicuous a part lately. But what brings them here? Has Mrs. May a companion hidden somewhere, a companion who might be Marion's sister?"

"Seems like it," Tchigorosky said with a dry smile. "But I am not going to enlighten you any further on that question at present. Mrs. May and the girl in the blue dress are two separate people, anyway."

"You forget that I have seen them together," said Geoffrey.

"I had forgotten that. Well, it won't be long now before the identity of the lady in the smart dress and coquettish hat is established. Meanwhile we came here in search of something far more important than a woman's costume. Help me to turn out all those drawers, and be careful to replace everything exactly as you find it. We have a good three hours before us, and much depends upon the results of our search. Keep a keen eye open for papers in any language that is unfamiliar to you."

For an hour the search proceeded and yet nothing came to light. There were plenty of bills, most of them emanating from West End establishments—accounts for dresses and flowers, boxes for theatres, and the like, but nothing more.

Tchigorosky glanced keenly round the room.

"I am afraid we shall be compelled to show our hand," he said. "Mrs. May is so clever that I half expected to find private papers in some simple place, while an examination of her safe would disclose nothing. She has not anticipated burglary and what I am looking for is in the safe."

"Dare you open it?" Geoffrey asked.

"And show my hand, you mean? I fancy so. We are so near success now that it really does not matter. Put the safe on the table," replied Tchigorosky.

The heavy iron box slipped as Geoffrey raised it and clanged on the floor. An exclamation of anger and annoyance came from Tchigorosky and an apology from the younger man. They both stood upright for a few minutes listening intently. But the people upstairs were sleeping the sleep of the just. There came no answering sound.

"Blessings upon the pure air and the high conscience that hold these people!" Tchigorosky muttered more amicably. "It's all right, my young friend. Hoist up the box, and let us see if my little steel jemmy will have any effect. I would rather have had the key. It is never well to betray your plans if you can."

The speaker paused. From outside a little way off there arose a long, shrill scream, the cry of a woman in distress. The sound set Geoffrey's blood leaping; he pushed for the window, but Tchigorosky detained him.

"Where are you going?" he asked sternly.

"Outside," Geoffrey exclaimed. "A woman is there. She asks for assistance. Can you stand there calmly and see?"

"See you making an ass of yourself, eh? My dear boy, on my word of honor there is no woman in danger yonder. In a measure I am glad to hear that cry, though it proves to me that our allies have not been so artistic over their work as they might have been. You will not hear that cry again."

"Perhaps not," Geoffrey said, reassured considerably by Tchigorosky's placid manner; "but I hear footsteps outside."

Tchigorosky smiled. He had taken some steel bits from his pocket, but he replaced them again.

"If they are, then they are the footsteps of a friend," he said. "This being so, there will be no need for me to give you lessons in the way not to open a safe. Are you right? It seems as if the window was opening."

The window was indeed opening. It moved half an inch, and then there was a "hist," and something clanged on the floor. Tchigorosky took the matter as coolly as if it had all been arranged beforehand. He did not move as the window closed again and stealthily footsteps outside moved away.

"Is it all right?" Geoffrey asked.

Tchigorosky smiled broadly.

"Splendid!" he said. "It could not have been better. My boy, this is the night's work which is going to crown our endeavors. Yonder we have the proofs, and here we have the means of getting them."

He picked the metallic object from the floor. He fitted it to the lock of the safe, and instantly a mass of queer things was discovered. Tchigorosky's eyes gleamed as he saw this; they positively flamed as he turned out a lot of papers.

At the bottom was a book in metal covers. As Tchigorosky fluttered it open a cry broke from him.

"Found!" he exclaimed. "Found!"

We have them in the hollow of our hands."

### CHAPTER LI.

#### "What Does This Mean?"

With less courage than she usually felt, Marion went on her way. Perhaps there was no more miserable being in England at that moment. It is hard to play a double part, hard to be thrust one way by cruel circumstances when the heart and soul are crying out to go the other.

This was Marion's position. And whichever way she went she was destined to be equally unhappy and miserable. She had to help her relations; she had to try to shield that infamous woman at the same time.

And now the great secret of her life had come to light. That was the bitterest trial of all. Vera had discovered that Marion loved Geoffrey, Ralph Ravenspur had made the same discovery long ago, but it did not matter so very much about him; Vera was different.

And here she was in the dead of night carrying out the errand of the deadliest foe the house of Ravenspur had ever known. She was half inclined to throw the whole thing to the winds, to disappear and never return again. Why should she—

She stopped. Something was stirring in the bushes on either side of her. Perhaps it was a rabbit or a fox. Probably somebody had dogged her footsteps.

"Who are you?" Marion cried.

"Speak, or I call for help."

The threat was futile, considering the time of night. The bushes parted and two men appeared. Marion

gave one loud scream, but before she could repeat the cry a hand was laid on her lips.

Whoever they were, they were not unduly rough. The hand that stayed further clamor was hard, but it was not cruel.

"You are not to cry out again," a voice whispered. "I will not injure you if you promise not to call out."

Marion indicated that she would comply with this suggestion. Immediately the hand fell from her lips. (To Be Continued)

### A Queer Business

The Saloon Business the Only One That is Not Self-Supporting and That is a Burden to the Taxpayer

A Toronto hotelkeeper who is displeased at the eight o'clock closing order complained that no other business is treated in that way. Will some of the saloon fraternity tell us what other business is a burden on the taxpayer? Every other business is self-supporting but the saloon has to be bolstered up with a tax on the people that in the United States amounts to almost seven dollars on every man, woman and child, including, of course, those who never touch the stuff. That is no haphazard guess but accurate statistics gathered from public accounts by the American Issue Newspaper showing that taxes in license states are nearly seven dollars per capita higher than in prohibition states.

Supposing that it is only half of that in Canada it amounts to \$17.50 to the average family of five. Why should I be compelled to pay an increase of tax to support a business that I abhor? If the traffic had to support the paupers, orphans and criminals which it causes they would not get so rich and I would not have to pay so much taxes. One hundred million dollars wasted in drink, twenty-eight million increase taxation and thousands of paupers, orphans, criminals, etc., that is the work of the saloon. Why should it be allowed to exist?

Several so-called hotelkeepers say they will have to go out of business which is an acknowledgment that they are not hotelkeepers at all but saloon keepers. It is surely time that the hotel business be separated from the business of making drunkards. The real hotel business requires a superior class of man with more than ordinary business abilities and there are many such but the majority of those who parade the name hotel are a shame and disgrace to the hotel business. It is too bad that there is a stigma attached to the very name hotel keeper which should not be. Let a hotel be a hotel and a saloon be known for what it is—the greatest curse on earth.

Commercial travellers say that they do not get as good accommodation in hotels where liquor is sold as they do in local option towns. One traveller puts it this way. In the ordinary hotel we pay one dollar and a half and get fifty cents' worth. In the local option hotel we pay two dollars and get the worth of our money.

It is time for a change from making drunkards to making prosperity and from making criminals to making men honest and industrious.—H. Arnett, M.B., M.C.P.S.

### Crops on Alkali Land

Farmers in Idaho and other western states have a common problem in alkali soils. Water, rising through the soil by capillarity, brings with it salts. These are washed down without harm in regions of rainfall, but in the west, where rainfall is light and evaporation is excessive, the alkali remains on the surface, retarding the growth of the crops.

White alkali may readily be washed out of the soil by irrigation, but black alkali, which corrodes plant tissues, is handled with more difficulty. If the expense is not too great, black alkali may be treated with gypsum, which changes it to the white form.

George W. Graves, of the Idaho Experiment station, advises the growing of a crop to shade the surface of the ground, in some cases, thereby preventing evaporation. Cultivation will also help. In some cases where the alkali is so strong as to prevent seedling plants from getting a start, it may be feasible to plow the alkali under and seed at once. The plants will then get a start before the alkali accumulates again.

A stranded but still laughing, "leading lady" was obliged to put up at a dilapidated country hotel. She glanced frowningly about the office, reluctantly signed the register, and took the brass key from the proprietress.

"Is there water in my room?" she demanded.

"Why, there was," replied the proprietress, "but I had the roof fixed."

Weedy-looking Youth (to well-known pugilist)—I want to learn the art of self-defense. It's very difficult, isn't it?

Pugilist—Oh, no; quite easy to a man of your physique. All you have to do is to keep a civil tongue in your head.

Russia contains 140 different races.

### Fifth Universities' Company School Attendance in Western Canada

Some Important Information Bearing on Proposed Reforms

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina). The last published report of the Saskatchewan Education Department reveals the startling fact that the actual attendance of pupils in the rural schools average only 54 per cent. of the enrolment and that that of town pupils was less than 57 per cent. of the enrolment. In Manitoba the average daily attendance for the entire province was 62½ per cent. of the enrolment. This was an advance of 5.2 per cent. upon the returns for the preceding year.

In Manitoba the oversight of truant and neglected children is in the hands of a government department, which receives monthly reports from the teachers of the province, regarding the unexplained or unnecessary absence of school children from their classes. The superintendent of this section is assisted by a large corps of local truant officers and while the law is still far from being satisfactory, there has been a remarkable improvement in the regularity of school attendance in Manitoba within the past two years. Official notices by the thousands are issued to delinquent parents with very gratifying results. The superintendent in charge of this work reports that 85 per cent. of the cases that have been dealt with have turned out satisfactorily.

A new and important act dealing with truancy was passed by the Alberta legislature a couple of years ago. All city and town school districts are required to employ truant officers for the enforcement of the act and every school inspector is ex-officio a provincial truant officer. Every child who has attained the age of seven years, and who has not yet attained the age of fourteen years, is required to attend school for the full term during which the district in which he resides is open unless excused by reasons recognized by the law as valid.

The chief provincial truant officer in his last report states that in the rural districts 3,680 cases of irregular attendance or non-attendance were dealt with in 1914. As a result of this action 84 per cent. of these pupils attended school subsequently, 72 per cent. of them regularly. This includes the returns regarding almost a thousand children who had not been enrolled at all until the authorities intervened. Three-quarters of the children who were already enrolled but were in irregular attendance attended regularly as a result of the action of the officials. In some cases instead of a fine being imposed, the parents are placed under bonds to the extent of a \$100 as a guarantee of obedience to the requirements of the act.

The details with regard to two or three school districts will be of general interest. In Kluz S.D. the average attendance during the second term of 1913, was 11. The truant officer intervened with the result that in the corresponding term of 1914, the average attendance was 28. In Schultz S.D. the average attendance was increased from 11 to 25, and in Quarrel S.D. it was trebled.

One of the chief problems occupying the attention of those interested in educational reform in Saskatchewan at present, is that of enacting and enforcing better attendance laws, and the experience of the neighboring provinces in this regard must, therefore, be of exceptional interest.

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WINNIPEG MONTREAL

### Make Visit with Sick Short

One Should Also Try to Cheer up Patient With Happy Recollections

The sick room, above all else, is the place for cheerfulness. A peaceful state of mind and bright, cheerful surroundings are essential to the regaining of health, and physicians say that sick persons are often kept in bed longer than is necessary by discouraging or disquieting remarks made by visitors to the sick room.

Another thing to remember is not to stay too long when visiting a sick person. The invalid tires easily and long visits are likely to have a harmful effect. Run in two or three times a week, take a flower or a bright portrait, some dainty dish, magazines or books, and you will find that your visits will be looked forward to and will be a real benefit to the sufferer. —Iowa Homestead.

**Stop the Cough.**—Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will allay the inflammation and in consequence the cough will cease. Try it, and you will use no other preparation for a cold.

Del Radical, a prominent Spanish newspaper, claims that extensive German plots to destroy railway lines, bridges and tunnels in the Province of Huelva (in southwestern Spain, north of Cadiz, and close to the Portuguese frontier), have just come to light, the scheme being to wreck enterprises connected with or owned by the allies.

It is stated that German money to the extent of \$500,000 is being sent to the district for the purpose of sabotage.

Barcelona is named as the headquarters of the plot which in its ramifications bears a resemblance to the conspiracies recently unearthed in the United States.

The German purpose is said to be to frustrate the export of copper from the famous Rio Tinto mine to the allied countries. Since the command of the sea passed to the allies, the Rio Tinto mine has been the scene of unusual activity.

"Oh, lovely, what do you think? Baby's got a tooth!"

"Well, he cried long enough for it."

### KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY



#### ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath.

50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto, sample free.

### Dr. Chase's Ointment

W. N. U. 1086

### To Suppress Rumors Now

Jail Awaits the Man Who Gossips About War in London

In war times, under a strict censorship, rumors are as common as dirt. Every one has one to pass on. You don't "belong" in any gathering unless you have at least one rumor to whisper. If a newspaper reporter believed all he heard he would never stop writing, or wouldn't write a line, depending on his physical makeup.

Now the London police authorities have decided there are too many rumors about, and are taking steps to put a gag on the rumor mongers. They have a merry task ahead of them. If every rumor monger is caught and labeled there will be more gossips worn than iron crosses in Berlin.

But there is to be a distinction made in rumors. In the near future the man who whispers "My friend in the admiralty tells me the Zeppelins are coming tonight," is liable to be thrown into jail and kept there at hard labor for several months. It won't make any difference whether he is an Englishman, a Frenchman or an American. Prosecutions will be pressed under the Defense of the Realm act, and this act gives the authorities a wide latitude. Woe betide the offender! —New York Tribune.

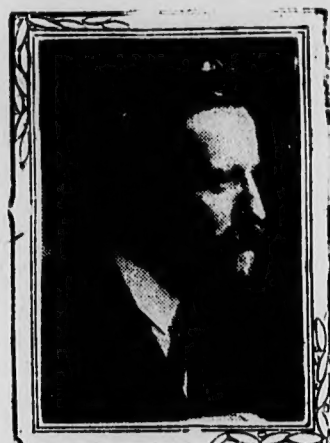
**The Real Liver Pill.**—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parolee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

#### Monster Foghorns

One of the new monster foghorns in the United States lighthouse service is capable of emitting a sound that can be heard twenty-five or thirty miles at sea. It looks like half of a submarine boat, and a man of ordinary stature can easily step into it.

The horns rival the great brazen ceremonial trumpets of the Urianks. In Mongolia, which, 10 ft. in length—and probably the largest of natural wind instruments—are supposed to carry to the farthest reaches of the heavens. The mechanical foghorn makes a doleful sound, and in this it is the big brother of the great Mongolian instrument, both of which are intended to bring the good and ward off the evil event.

The new foghorns are worked by compressed air furnished by an engine of from twenty to twenty-five horsepower.



SIR FRED'K WILLIAMS-TAYLOR  
General Manager, Bank of Montreal.

#### Facts About Rifles

No two of the European armies now engaged in war are equipped with the same rifle. The French and Austrian forces are using the largest calibre instruments found on the continent, while the latter, at the sacrifice of velocity is employing the heaviest bullet. The German rifle attains the greatest muzzle velocity, but this is partly on account of the fact that it uses the lightest projectile shot by any small arm in Europe.

The longest rifle in service belongs to the Russian equipment, while the French have the longest bayonet, a thing which gives their weapon the greatest total length, and therefore an advantage in charging. The shortest gun is that of the British army, and with the bayonet added the instrument is still shorter than those of any countries except Belgium and Austria. Owing to the small size of the gun, however, it may be handled with ease.

Monsieur:

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly,

ERNEST LEVEILLE,  
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal,  
Feb. 14, 1908.

"The coffee is weak again this morning. Didn't you speak to the cook about it?"

"Yes, I did, but she says she likes it that way."

## BANK OF MONTREAL

### Ninety-Eighth Annual Report Shows Bank in Very Strong Position

Exceptional interest attaches this year to the annual report of Canada's leading bank, and the addresses delivered at the annual meeting by the president and the general manager. They afford an insight into the financial consequences of a year of war on the country generally, and in the outlook for the future, as interpreted by men who have every opportunity to judge it.

Mr. H. V. Meredith, the president, pointed out that the effect of the war on Canadian trade had been less injurious than had been expected, and that this year's bountiful harvest may not only be expected to stimulate current trade, but to attract renewed emigration to Canada.

The annual report shows the Bank of Montreal in a position of unprecedented strength. With assets of \$302,980,551—an increase for the year of \$28,800,138—it takes rank with the most powerful banking institutions in the world. Of this enormous sum, no less than \$170,007,568 is in cash and liquid assets. This is over 61 per cent. of the bank's total public liabilities—a ratio whose significance will be better understood when it is compared with 55.4 per cent. last year, and a little less than 50 per cent. (reconsidered a high proportion in normal times) in 1913.

While holding so large a proportion of the bank's assets in liquid form does not tend to large profits, it is a source of great strength not only to the bank, but to the whole of Canada, in these trying and difficult times.

The profits for the year, however, were most gratifying. Amounting to \$2,108,631, they provided for the usual quarterly dividends and two 1% bonuses on the capital of \$16,000,000, the war tax on bank note circulation, \$127,317, and left over \$60,000 to be added to the profit and loss account, bringing the balance of the latter up to \$1,203,952. This, of course, is in addition to the rest account of \$16,000,000—equal to the capital.

Owing to the reduced volume of commercial business in the country, the current loans dropped from \$108,845,332 in 1914 to \$99,078,506. Loans to municipalities, on the other hand, show an increase of over two millions, reaching the figure of \$11,203,472.

One of the most striking and important features of the report is the remarkable increase in deposits. Those bearing no interest have increased during the year from \$12,689,031 to \$75,745,429, while interest-bearing deposits have grown to \$160,277,083—a total increase of \$28,800,138. Though this is partly accounted for by special transactions, it must be regarded as highly satisfactory, and an especial mark of public confidence.

In reviewing the year, the president laid special stress on the record harvest in the west, where a greatly increased area under cultivation has given the highest average yield in the history of the country. The estimated value of the grain crop of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan placed at four hundred million dollars—a sum which could be depended upon to liquidate much indebtedness and stimulate current trade.

Referring to the remarkable change in Canada's position, from a debtor to a creditor nation, Mr. Meredith said: "In the seven months ending October 31st, 1913, the value of exports of Canadian products was \$245,550,000 and in the same period of 1914 was \$226,757,000, while this year in those seven months we have exported Canadian products of the value of \$326,450,000, or \$100,000,000 more than last year, and the great crop surplus has still to go forward."

Comparing the foreign trade of Canada for the 7 months period ending with October, imports have declined from \$290,544,000 in 1913 to \$253,107,000 in 1914, while exports of domestic products, as I have said, have risen from \$245,550,000 to \$326,450,000, an adverse balance of \$145,000,000 being converted into a favorable balance of \$73,322,000, or a betterment in respect of foreign trade of no less than \$218,000,000 within the short space of two years."

Taking a prudently optimistic view of the future, Mr. Meredith said:

"The position of Canada is a highly favored one, with an assured future of growth, development and general prosperity. At present, however, we live in the shadow of the great war, to which all else must be subservient. What its duration will be, and the position in which its termination will find us, can be matter of the merest conjecture. The vast armies now engaged in the struggle cannot be kept in the field indefinitely. The financial factor is daily assuming increased importance, and in this respect the advantage is unquestionably with Great Britain and her allies."

"After the war, a readjustment of trade conditions is to be expected. The flood of wealth which has attended the export of munitions and war supplies must of necessity be largely curtailed, and a new set of problems will have to be faced. As I have said on former occasions when I have had the pleasure of addressing you, it economy be exercised to meet the increased burden of taxation, of which we must bear our share, and the production of exportable articles increased to the utmost extent, to protect our gold supply and minimize our borrowings, and if we keep strong in working capital, then no matter what difficulties the future may have in store for us, we can look forward to them with a degree of complacency. Our agricultural resources and undeveloped

wealth will enable us to bear the strain which may be imposed upon us, and we shall in the end come safely through the period of economic upheaval and world-wide conflict—with a larger debt, it is true, but with our ability to meet it unquestioned and our economic position not seriously impaired.

### Lightning Rods Prevent Fire

Experience Has Shown That Good Results Come From Their Use

In connection with the general campaign for a reduction of the enormous fire loss in Canada, the following statements, from authorities, giving actual experience with lightning rod protection will be appreciated.

Mr. H. H. Cameron, Secretary-treasurer of the East Williams Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Alisa Craig, Ont., under date of Sept. 25, 1915, says: "With this company, the principal cause of fire losses is lightning. During the last six years, we have paid 51 claims for damage by lightning and only six claims for damage by fire otherwise started. In our case (insuring farm buildings) lightning rods seem to be the practical remedy."

Mr. W. G. Willoughby, secretary-treasurer of the Lambton Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Watford, Ont., says: "Lightning has been the principal cause of our losses, and if the amount paid on stock were added to the amount paid for losses on buildings by lightning, it would be more than fifty per cent. We have not had a rod-damaged building burned for years, and the damage to them is very small—none in 1914 nor in 1915 so far (Sept. 29, 1915). We make a difference in rates in favor of rod-damaged buildings, and over half are rod-damaged."

Bert D. Buckley, Ohio State Fire Marshal, in his August Bulletin says: "During these three months, lightning is credited with 68 fires, with a resulting loss of \$91,165. In every case the buildings struck were not equipped with lightning rods. Not a single fire was reported where the building was rod-damaged. In fact, it is very seldom indeed, that such a case is entered on the records."

In the face of the foregoing evidence, and in view of the small cost of installing lightning rod equipment, it would seem advisable for farmers to equip their property with this protection, and also to the advantage of insurance companies to give a preference in premium rates to risks so protected.



MR. H. V. MEREDITH  
President of Bank of Montreal, who presided at the 98th annual meeting held on Monday, Dec. 6th.

#### Canada's Timber Supply

According to R. H. Campbell, director of the Dominion forestry branch, Canada's present supply of commercial timber has been variously estimated to be between five hundred and seven hundred billion feet, board measure, and to cover an area of approximately 170,000,000 acres. This estimate of quantity and area refers only to timber of commercial value as saw timber. It does not include pulpwood, firewood, tie and pole material nor small timber of any description, although this has undoubtedly a very large commercial value.

The commission of conservation is engaged upon an investigation of the forest resources of Canada, which, when completed, will furnish the basis for a more accurate estimate of the amount of timber in the various sections of the country than has previously been practicable—C.L. in Conservation.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

#### French Politeness

As a truly polite nation the French undoubtedly lead the world, thinks a contributor to a British Weekly. The other day a Paris dentist's servant opened the door to a woebegone patient.

"And who, monsieur," he queried in a tender tone, "shall I have the misery of announcing?"

## HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. Rates—American Plan, \$2.50—\$3.00 per day without bath; \$3.00—\$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say "Carls-Rite" to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

## Do Long Breaths Hurt?

### DANGEROUS PLEURISY ALWAYS BEGINS THIS WAY

#### Speediest Cure is 'Nerviline'

Ouch, that stab-like pain in the side is like a hot knife blade in the ribs! Probably got overheated—cooled too fast—now there is congestion, tightness, such soreness you can't draw a long breath.

This is the beginning of Pleurisy. Pleurisy is far too serious to neglect a single instant.

Quickest relief will come from a vigorous rubbing with Nerviline. This trusty old pain reliever will fix you up in no time—will take away the congestion—make you well just as it did Mr. Samuel St. Johns, of Stamford, who says: "In running to catch a train last week I became much overheated. I put up the train window and rode that way in order to get cooled off. In an hour my side was so full of pain and my breathing hurt so much that I thought I had pneumonia. I always carry Nerviline in my grip and at destination I rubbed my side thoroughly three times. The warm penetrating effect was soon noticeable and I quickly got relief. Nerviline I consider saved me from a serious illness."

Any sort of a cold can be quickly broken up with Nerviline which is a marvel for reducing inflammation, for relieving congestion in the throat and chest, for curing stitch in the side, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica or rheumatism. Nothing more soothing or powerful. The 50c large family size is the most economical. Small trial size 25c at dealers everywhere.

#### German Morality Debased by the War

The latest German papers contain a chorus of lamentation over the debasing effect of the war on German morality, especially among the young. The Cologne Gazette speaks of the "truly terrifying picture" presented by the increase of crime among young people in the industrial districts.

The Magdeburg Zeitung denounces usury, immorality, licentiousness and degenerate love of luxury that prevails, and invokes the "Lord God of German history to aid in preventing calamity from overwhelming the country."

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Mr. Bowen was having dinner with the Reillys, and the seven-year-old son of the family was present.

"And what are you going to be when you grow up, young man?" asked Mr. Bowen of the little boy.

"Well," replied the boy thoughtfully, "after I've been a minister to please mother and a judge to please father, I'm going to be a policeman."

#### PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will Sharpen your Razor better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, not free 25 cents. Rony Razor Strops 75 cents. O. K. Strops \$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Home Co., Wawanesa, Naultole, Canada.

## WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.

GOODERHAM & MELAGY CO., LTD.  
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request. 208 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

Ship Your Grain To  
BARTLETT & LANGLEL

Grain Commission Merchants, 510 Grain Exchange. A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.  
GRAIN COMMISSION

Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg  
Minneapolis, — Duluth

THOS. BRODIE, S. A. HARGRAFF,  
Manager, Sec. Treas.

UNION GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.  
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO., LTD.  
Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt returns.

277 GRAIN EXCHANGE.  
WINNIPEG, — MAN.

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.

BLACKBURN & MILLS.  
535 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS'

DIRECTORY

Hupmobile LOWER IN PRICE  
Greater in Value

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JOSEPH MAW & CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG



Where will I get

**GOOD COAL,  
HONEST WEIGHT,  
AND PROMPT SERVICE?**

FROM

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.**

DIDSBURY'S PRODUCE MERCHANTS

"Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund"

**Dr. M. Mecklenburg**

**OPTICIAN**

and Exclusive Eye Expert

31 years experience, 11 years in Alberta

Calgary Office, King George Hotel, Phone M1122

Edmonton Office, 9859 Jasper Ave., Phone 5225

**Will again be at THE ROSEBUD HOTEL,  
DIDSBURY, TUESDAY, FEB. 8th**

Have your eyes properly examined, tested and fitted with Dark Room Test, the only reliable way. No matter what glasses you are wearing now, you should wear Crookes and Tories for they are the very best for your eyes. Come and see me on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th.

**CARSTAIRS HOTEL, CARSTAIRS, MONDAY, FEB. 7  
VICTORIA HOTEL, OLDS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9**

No Flat Lenses Used—They are no good and sold only by peddlers

**Stockmen! Dairymen!**

Your stock and dairy cows will thrive twice as well on warmed water as on cold icy stuff. Ask a man who has tried it.

Tank heaters are a nuisance, but with one of our corrugated metal stock tanks you need no heater. Simply build a fire place under the tank and heat from below. The water is easily kept warm, and we guarantee the tank against injury by fire.

**THE BEST INVESTMENT** you can make is in a metal stock tank, and when you buy from us you buy a good tank, and also

"PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY"

**Alberta Metal Culvert & Tank Co.**

McCLAIN-WRIGGLESWORTH CO., LTD.

Manufacturing Agents

**REID & SIMPSON**

will pay highest prices for

**Hides**

— AND —

**Furs**

and pay FREIGHT and EXPRESS CHARGES

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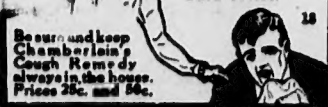
**Calgary, Alberta**

**ESTRAY**

On the premises of Joe Jones of Westward Ho P. O., S. W. 16-32-4, west 5th, one red Shorthorn heifer with roan tail coming two years old, branded X and bar, on right ribs. Center figure cannot be properly made out. HUGH ROSS, Brand Reader.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S  
COUGH REMEDY**

You can ward off many anxious moments if, at the first sign of a Cough or Cold, you will use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It loosens the phlegm, it heals the sore throat and bronchial tissues, allays fever and gives good results at once. If Influenza, Bronchitis or Whooping Cough have developed, you can count on this splendid old family remedy for sure relief.



Remember and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always in the house. Price 25c. and 50c.

**\$25 REWARD**

The above reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the following horses: 6 head of 2 and 3 year old bay and grey horses, all branded ND on left hip. HAMILTON BROS., Innisfail, Alta.

**The DIDSBURY PIONEER**

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

**Another Letter From  
The Front**

(Continued from page 1)

fellows getting as many as FIFTEEN and SIXTEEN parcels EACH. Fierce isn't it?

You have probably heard of the attack which was made a few days ago. I will try and give you what I can remember of it.

About 5 o'clock in the morning the Germans opened an intense bombardment of British lines lasting about fifteen minutes. They then liberated gas and again bombarded for a short while and ceased. Our artillery then opened up and so accurate and intensive was their fire, together with the rifle fire of the men in the front line, that very few Germans succeeded in getting over their parapet prior to making an advance, and what few did get over never got back. This attack was some distance on our left, but speaking to some of the men who were there they said that "No man's land" (the land between our's and German trenches) was a heaving mass of earth, and is so badly broken up that an advance on the part of either side would be impossible, because of holes, etc.

At the time of the attack we were lying in a house some miles away from the fighting but the gas, even there, was so strong that to stay outside of the building was impossible. The gas used was "weeping gas" and certainly deserves the name. The water run out of my eyes in streams.

A few of the men who took part in the actual attack were gassed but it was due to the fact that the helmets could not be adjusted in time. The men were in the dugouts and could not be warned in time. The helmets are perfect and one cannot be affected if helmets are adjusted perfectly and quickly. I think I can put mine on in about 1-5 of a second. Speed again!

Our artillery have certainly got them beaten. For every one shell they send over we give them from 6 to 10. To put it in Western Canadian slang "We've got them buffaloed."

We expect to have a big feed tomorrow and will send you menu card when it is all over.

Candle is almost out so will have to close tonight.

Love to all, GEORGE.

[Here is part of another letter which was received by Miss Eva Sexsmith lately from her brother:]

Ploughing through mud and water mixed until it became a nice, thick, sticky soup. When wearing the big rubber boots it is sometimes necessary when winding your way to a certain place and discharging your duty to your King and country to evacuate your position, leaving behind ammunition, etc., (boots) and proceed without them. Some glue is right. It's all in the game, though.

Will give you a description of one of the many incidents which we experience. About a week ago we were returning to camp from work, on a trench, and came out on a road which is visible to some parts of the German trench. We kept walking along very unconcerned until a very nasty thing (on the German's part) happened. They threw over some "whiz bangs." Of course there was "somethin' adoin'." I did not notice what the other fellows did, but will tell you about my manouvers. I jumped from the middle of the road to the ditch (about 20 feet) in one jump and got into the ditch—how I got in I don't know—it was about six inches wide and a couple of feet deep, and from there I traversed about 100 yards in 10 seconds or about 1900 revolutions per second, on my hands and knees. The Germans kept shooting over four at a time, and from the time one heard them coming until they exploded you could just get do flat—if you are active. I think are all active. The only one get hit was Perry. I remember me telling

Not serious just a flesh wound. He is in hospital in France now and expects to go to England.

There is a rumour just going around that we are wanted for fatigue work at once so may end this rather abruptly.

We are quartered in all kinds of places now that we have started the new system for winter. At present we are in a large house just a short distance from the trenches. Lots of fresh air.

**AROUND THE TOWN**

"If self the wavering balance shake, It's rarely right adjusted."—Burns.

Curling is in full swing. Twelve rinks are now in full swing.

Mrs. T. W. Cuncannon, Mrs. H. W. Chambers and Mrs. A. F. Cowitz will have charge of the Red Cross rooms this week.

Private Barker, son of Mrs. J. Frost, was home for a few days on sick leave, returning to his duties again on Monday.

Jack Walder, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Walder, east Didsbury, fell off a load of hay and broke some bones in his hand last week.

Owing to the very inclement weather the auction sale of Rumball and Hyndman's has been postponed until a later date. Watch for posters announcing same.

Dr. J. M. Reed has been taking a two weeks course of training in the R. A. M. C. school at Calgary. Rumour says that the genial doctor will soon be leaving for the front.

The biggest trust on earth is the country newspaper. It trusts everybody, gets cussed for trusting, mistrusted for cussing, and if it busts for trusting gets cussed for busting.—Some life, eh!

A full five reel show besides the "Broken Coin," seven reels altogether every Tuesday and Saturday night at the Opera House. Next Saturday the Cowboy western drama the "Sunset City" will be the main feature. You should not miss this movie.

The music lovers of Didsbury are to be treated to a fine evening's entertainment in the Opera House on Thursday evening, February 3rd, when a violin and piano recital will be given by the well known young lady instrumentalists Miss Freda Sweet and Miss Maye Rankin, assisted by a good vocalist from Calgary. The prices of admission will be within the reach of all and twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds will be given to the Red Cross Society. Keep this date clear.

**STRAYED**

10 head cattle, branded bar over 6 X on right ribs, and iron grey horse colt coming 2 in spring, no brand. \$5 reward leading to recovery of horse colt J. KLANOLD, Owner. Phone 304.

**WE RELY UPON  
Accurate Work**

to win trade, and fair treatment to hold it. With the most tail optional we have



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND, Secretary. W. M.



**DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.**  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.**  
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta



**W. C. GOUDIER**  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Olde. - - - Alberta

**W. A. Austin**  
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.  
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**Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

**CALGARY & EDMONTON  
LAND CO., LTD.**

**Alberta Farm  
Lands For Sale**

**New Terms:** One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative.

**W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury**



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-  
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 60 acres extra. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead conditions are met.

A settler

who has been granted his homestead and who has earned his homestead patent may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

complete records of all homesteads in the Dominion of Canada are kept in the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and in the Dominion Lands Office, Winnipeg.

For full details of the regulations governing the homestead system, apply to the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District.